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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN.

The Mexican Revolution

PRINCE OF WALES.

Grant's Message in England.

LIBEL SUITS THREATENED.

Resignation of Servian Ministry.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GRANT'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, December 6.—President Grant's message is favorably received. The papers generally express their satisfaction with the spirit in which he deals with the relations between the two nations, and are of the opinion that the condition of the country never was so flatteringly exhibited.

THE "TIMES" ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, December 6.—The *Times*, in its article on the President's message, congratulates the American government on the dexterity of its diplomatic representatives in Europe during the Franco German war in preserving an impartial attitude without losing opportunities of displaying practical sympathy for both sides. It regrets the threatened abolition of the income tax without the adoption of substitute finance taxation and free trade. The *Times* thinks this will constitute questions on which the great parties of the Union will next divide. It predicts that the economic problems in the United States will eventually be solved in accordance with the views of the agricultural producers of the Mississippi valley.

OUT OF DANGER.

The Prince of Wales is out of danger, and the fever is declining.

LIBEL SUITS THREATENED.

DUBLIN, December 6.—The solicitor of Kelly, who was acquitted of the murder of High Constable Talbot, but still awaits trial on a lesser charge, intends to commence criminal proceedings against six London journals for the publication of libellous articles against his client.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, December 6.—The steamship Minnesota has arrived.

MEXICO.

THE REVOLUTION.

NEW YORK, December 6.—A special dispatch from Matamoras, Mexico, of December 5th, says that the rebel General Treviloh has taken Saltillo with a heavy loss on both sides.

The Government troops still hold possession of the French forts on the outskirts, but the rebels control the position from two points, and its surrender is hourly expected.

Quiroga, a rebel Commodore, is organizing at Monterey for further operations.

Carlins, a Government Commodore of the river, still waits the result of Trevino and Quiroga's movements. The commander here conceals all news. This is considered unfavorable to the Government. Telegraphic and mail communication with the interior is entirely suspended.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS DEFEATED.

MATAMORAS, December 6.—The Government troops were compelled to abandon the city of Saltillo after several days' severe fighting. They only occupy one fort outside the city. The revolution is apparently gaining ground.

FORCED LOAN.

A second loan was enforced at Monterey by the revolutionists. The foreign merchants must pay or close. Many business men have left the city. Mexican merchants who do not pay are pressed into the army. Great consternation prevails at Monterey among the foreign merchants.

WEST INDIES.

THE STEAMER FLORIDA.

ST. THOMAS, December 1.—The United States war steamer Nantucket arrived here from Porto Rico, and Captain Carpenter held a conference with the captain of the Spanish man-of-war, who disclaimed any intention of molesting the steamer Florida except to prevent her from approaching the coasts of Porto Rico or Cuba.

THE HORNET.

JACMEL, November 22.—The crew of the Hornet threaten to blow her up rather than surrender to the Spanish authorities. The Haytiens sympathize with the crew.

CUNDURANGO.

KINGSTON, JA., December 6.—Cundurango has been successfully raised on the island from seed.

CABLE RECOVERED.

The lost Porto Rico and Jamaica cable has been recovered. Dispatches cannot be sent until the arrival of the cable steamer International from London.

AUSTRALIA.

STEAMSHIP BONDED.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Australian dates of October 17 state that the American steamship Nevada was bonded, to satisfy damages claimed for the sinking of the bark Badger.

WOOL.

American dealers purchased a fair quantity of wool, and three ships are loading wool for the Eastern States.

WHITES EXPELLED.

The Polynesians had expelled all the whites. Several war steamers have been sent there.

MINING.

A tin and gold mine is alleged to have been found.

COAL SHIPMENTS CEASED.

Coal shipments to California have about ceased.

AUSTRIA.

RESIGNATION OF SERVIAN MINISTRY.

VIENNA, December 6.—The Servian ministry has resigned. The Regency which has charge of the government during the minority of the reigning Prince is seeking to form a new cabinet, but has as yet made no announcement.

COUNT ANDRASSY CONGRATULATED.

Count Andrassy has received the congratulations of the Russian government on his elevation to the Premiership of the Austrian Empire, coupled with an expression of confidence in the wisdom and justice of the policy which will be pursued under his administration of the foreign relations of the Empire.

BELGIUM.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

BRUSSELS, December 6.—The composition of the new ministry has not yet been definitely settled.

FRENCH MINISTER.

M Picard had an audience with the King to-day and presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France to Belgium.

CANADA.

PARLIAMENT.

QUEBEC, December 6—A motion in Parliament providing five thousand dollars to aid Canadians to return from the United States was hotly discussed and withdrawn.

CHICAGO.

Suit Decided.

CHICAGO, December 6.—The suit of the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company against the county of Adams, for the payment of $18,000 in bonds subscribed by that county to the road, was to-day decided in favor of the defendant, on the ground that the company had not complied with the conditions on which the bonds were issued. The case will go to the Supreme Court.

Department Reports in Abstract.

THE NAVY.

Report of Secretary Robeson.

Secretary Robeson reports that the Navy of the United States now consists of 179 ships of all classes and in all conditions. They are calculated to carry, when in commission for service, 1,390 guns, exclusive of howitzers and small carronades.

Many of these vessels, built with great rapidity of unseasoned wood during the pressing emergencies of the war, are unfit for use. They make a part of the necessary expenditure of the great war, and the nation must accept the loss, and from its abundant resources must supply the deficiency which is thus occasioned. Unless something is done in this direction our cruising navy, now by no means powerful, indeed scarcely respectable for a nation of our rank and responsibilities, will soon almost pass out of existence as an arm of our national power.

The Secretary warmly urges that Congress shall take efficient measures to at least check the decline of our naval power.

The Secretary says of the Tehuantepec canal surveys that the season of the year prevented the running of a line to the Atlantic; yet, from the thorough surveys previously made for railway purposes, and the general information gathered on the frequent journeys of the party, it is assumed that the canal can start at the head waters of the ship navigation of the river Coatzcoalcos and run thence along its right bank and the valley of a tributary to the dividing ridge at Tarifa, descending through the Tarifa Pass across the plain to its Pacific terminus. The total length of such a canal will be 172 miles, including river navigation. It will require locks to overcome a height of 732 feet

In the Darien canal surveys the possibility of a ship canal between the two oceans was demonstrated by the Napipi route—estimated cost about $25,000,000. This route presents not only the great advantage of most excellent harbors at each terminus, but its low cost, compared with other lines, its construction in rock, requiring but a small outlay for annual repairs, the proximity of the heaviest portion of the work to the Pacific ocean, the absence of swamps, and its comparative healthiness of position, given its prominence which repays the cost and labor of the expedition.

Regarding the Corean expedition, the Secretary says that the latest dispatches indicate that though the direct object of the expedition has failed, yet the punishment inflicted upon our treacherous assailants, and the gallant conduct of our forces, has not failed to make an impression upon the people of the Chinese coast, and to contribute materially in its effects to the consideration and comfort and perhaps to the safety of our citizens located there.

The whole expenditure of the Department and service since the date of the last report is $19,265,240.52, including the payment of invalid pensions and adjudicated prize money, and the appropriations of Congress for the payment of bounties and claims of various kinds to the first of the present month.

The appropriations for the current fiscal year amount in the whole to $20,964,717.25, and the expenditures from these appropriations are considerably within the proportion applicable to the period which has elapsed since its commencement.

The estimates for the general expenses of the service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, amount to $19,925,507.02.

The subject of reduction of the personnel of the navy is considered by the Secretary. Though it is sometimes alleged as a matter of complaint that there are more officers of the navy, especially of the higher grades, than are required for the service, yet it is a fact that notwithstanding the promotions so hardly earned by many gallant officers during the late war, notwithstanding the admiration which they conquered and the high consideration which they deserve at the hands of a government which owes its preservation as much to them as any other class of servants or people, still the whole number of active officers in the higher ranks of the navy is considerably less now than it was before the war.

Notwithstanding this condition, he recognizes the desirability of reducing the military establishments of the country of every kind to the lowest point consistent with the dignity and safety of the country and its important interests, and with that attitude of good faith and generosity which becomes a great Government and a prosperous people toward its faithful and devoted servants.

He is of opinion that there are some grades in our navy now established by law which may be safely and properly reduced or dispensed with in time of peace. The grade of admiral and vice admiral can be allowed to lapse with the lives of those who now hold them. The grade of commodore can be dispensed with.

He recommends that the term of cadetship for midshipmen be increased by law from four years to six, two of which, at least, shall be spent at sea. By this means the number of officers yearly entering the naval service will be reduced by one-third. We may add to these reductions by dropping the mates now employed on temporary duty except those who have peculiar claims by reason of war service or special fitness. When these reductions are consummated we will, besides reducing by one-third the number of officers annually entering the service, have accomplished, since the 15th of July, 1870 (including reductions made by the act of that date,) a reduction of near three hundred in the number of line officers now authorized by law, with an annual saving to the public Treasury of near a half-million of dollars. False economy may seek to scatter our officers and cripple our service, leaving our interests unprotected on every sea, but wise and liberal statesmanship will alone avail to protect our commerce, secure our foreign interests and maintain our national honor.

THE POST-OFFICE.

Report of Postmaster General Cresswell.

The ordinary revenues of the Postoffice Department for the last fiscal year were, $29,037,032.42, an increase of 6 19 per cent. over 1870, and 15.72 per cent. over 1869. The expenditures of all kinds were $24,390,104 08, or 4.49 per cent. more than in 1870 and 5.41 per cent. more than in 1869. It will be seen that the revenues of the Department are increasing faster than the expenditures. Of the deficiency of the past fiscal year —$4,353,058,66— at least $700,000 should be credited to the transportation of free matter. Deducting also subsidies to steamship lines, and the expense of our internal postal system is reduced to $2,928,058 66. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, the estimate of expenditures is $27,489,750, and the revenues, including the allowance of free matter, $22,740,749, leaving a deficiency of $4,749,001. To this should be added $725,000 for ocean steamship service. Of deficiency appropriations there remains an unexpended balance after deducting all outstanding claims, of $5,446,110 39. During the year 498,126,375 adhesive postage stamps, 98,066,275 stamped envelopes, and 6,609,000 newspaper wrappers were issued, representing a value of $17,629,551 25, an increase of 7.18 per cent. over last year. The loss of stamps and stamped envelopes in transmission amounted to $309 70, much less than during the previous year.

During the fiscal year 7,286 contractors carried the mails over 98,951 post routes (not including special lines) with an aggregate length of 238,359, involving 107,572,794 miles of transportation, and costing $11,529,395. Adding the compensation of railway post office clerks, route agents, &c., amounting to $1,875,526, and the actual expense of transportation foots up $13,404,921. Of the above routes, 49,834 were on railroads, with an annual transportation of 55,557,048 miles, costing $5,724,979— about 10.30 cents per mile. Steamboat routes, 20,334 miles; annual transportation, 4,684,779 miles; cost, $776,943, or 16.53 cents per mile. Of other special routes, on which the mails were required to be carried with "celerity, certainty and security," the aggregate length was 168,191 miles; annual transportation, 47,330,968 miles; cost $5,027,473, about 10.62 cents per mile. During the year there was an increase of routes of 7,127 miles, involving an annual transportation of 10,347,798 miles, an additional cost of transportion of $1,049,378, including route agents, clerks, &c. Besides the above there were services to "special" officers—2,115 in number—each with a mail carrier, whose pay was not allowed to exceed the net postal yield of the office. Of the new routes, 6,107 miles were on railroads. The increase of railroad routes in the last three fiscal years amounted to 13,816 miles, or 38 per cent. of the entire railroad postal routes. The increase of 1871 was unparalleled, amounting to 17 per cent. of the whole.

The regular four years term of contracts for mail service in the South closed June 30, 1871. In the re-letting of these routes the rates were increased over fifty routes, and decreased over nine, involving an increased annual expenditure of $205,448 87. The Department is subjected to annoyance in expediting the mails in the South and West from the refusal of railways to devote their fastest trains, complaining that the rates of mail transportation will not admit of it. The Postmaster General reiterates his former recommendation for the re-adjustment of these rates. A remarkable promptness is noted in some "through" routes. Of 644 mails from New York to San Francisco 569 were carried within schedule time, and only seventy five behind time. The average time going west was 172 hours, nearly three hours less than the previous year's average. The average time going east was 169½ hours. Complaints were received of 4,600 missing letters—2,057 being registered—and alleged to contain bonds and money to the amount of $418,748 92. For violation of postal laws 121 persons have been arrested and 51 convicted and sentenced.

The total number of letters exchanged during the year with foreign countries was 20,295,498, an increase of 1,936,620, with a total postal charge of $1,735,266 32, or $229,298 16 less than last year. The total weight of mail matter thus exchanged was 1,298,966 pounds, of which 281,905 pounds were letters. The cost of the transatlantic steamship service was $174,138 39—$148,153 48 less than last year. The sea postage allowed steamships was six cents per ounce on letters and six cents per pound on all other matter. The lines subsidized were the Inman and Great Western, Inman, Cunard, Hamburg American, North German Lloyd, and Canadian. The cost of mail transportation to Mexico, Central and South America, West Indies, and South Pacific was $125,780 93, of which $76,857 32 were by steamer. To the subsidized steamship lines to Brazil, Japan, China, Sandwich Islands New Zealand and Australia were paid $46,993 52. The total cost of the ocean steamship service was $975,995 71. The Postmaster General renews his recommendation for a change from monthly to semi-monthly service. An American line of steamships has been subsidized by the Australian Government for carrying mails between San Francisco, Australia, and New Zealand. It is recommended that a subsidy be granted to this line by Congress. If this service is properly maintained, heavy European mails now passing by the Suez Canal will cross our continent to Australia. A line of American iron steamships will soon commence plying between Philadelphia and Liverpool. A reasonable subsidy should be granted.

In the free delivery system, 1,419 carriers were employed, carrying 112,612,693 mail letters, 27,045,760 local letters, and 32,610,353 newspapers. Expense of the system, $1,353,923 23, of which the local letters alone paid $758,120 78.

THE BANKING SYSTEM.

Annual Report of the Controller of the Currency.

The following is a synopsis of the report of the Controller of the Currency:

Since the last report 155 national banks have been organized, making the total number to October 1, 1,886. One hundred and forty-five banks have been organized during the year under the act approved July 12, 1870, providing for the issue of $54,000,000 of additional national bank circulation. The aggregate capital of the banks is $15,996,000, and is distributed among the several States as follows:

	Capital.
Alabama, 5 banks	$558,000
Colorado, 1 bank	50,000
California, (gold,) 1 bank	1,000,000
Georgia, 2 banks	375,000
Illinois, 27 banks	2,995,000
Iowa, 16 banks	1,015,000
Indiana, 6 banks	700,000
Kansas, 6 banks	350,000
Kentucky, 9 banks	1,325,000
Louisiana, 5 banks	2,100,000
Missouri, 11 banks	1,025,000
Minnesota, 7 banks	480,000
Michigan, 17 banks	1,555,000
Nebraska, 3 banks	250,000
North Carolina, 3 banks	300,000
New Mexico, 1 bank	150,000
Ohio, 2 banks	300,000
South Carolina, 4 banks	260,000
Tennessee, 2 banks	160,000
Texas, 1 bank	100,000
Virginia, 5 banks	520,000
West Virginia, 3 banks	278,000
Wyoming Territory, 1 bank	100,000
Wisconsin, 6 banks	450,000

The total amount of currency issued under the act of July 12, 1870 to October 1, 1871, is $22,333,990, some 20,000,000 of which has been furnished to new banks, and the remainder to existing banks which had received their full quota, or which had increased their capital to meet the growing demands of business.

The condition of the Southern States since the passage of the act has been such as to preclude the possibility of their taking any considerable portion of the circulation provided, and consequently the number of banks organized in the South is small. This fact made it possible, after the expiration of the year specified in section one of the act of July 12, 1870, to organize additional banks in the Western States, and accordingly nearly all of the really meritorious applications in those States were granted. I estimate that the Western and Northwestern States can be fully supplied and still have from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 for the Southern States when they are in condition to take it.

The average tax paid to the United States is 2¼ per cent. on the capital of the banks, and it seems to me that the equity of this tax ought to be sufficient for the States in which the banks are located. The circulation furnished to the national banks has now been outstanding for an average period of about five years, and it is being returned in constantly increasing amounts for new notes. Since the organization of the Bureau to September 30, the total amount returned for redemption is $5,346,345, of which $23,948,827 is for notes of the country, where they legitimately belong. These are agencies which can tell with unerring certainty when and how to act, and the precise moment when it will be safe and wise to re-establish the business and finances of the country on a specie basis.

ERIE.

Schooner in Distress.

ERIE, PA., December 6.—A large white schooner was discovered this morning lying two miles north of the peninsula opposite this port. Her foremast and mainmast are gone, and a flag of distress is on the mizzen mast. The ice in the bay is too thick for the tugs here to get out A strong southwest wind is blowing.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Nominations.

FIRE IN STATE DEPARTMENT.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

THE FISH-CATACAZY CORRESPONDENCE.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

The National Tobacco Convention.

WASHINGTON, December 6, 1871.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations, among others, were sent to the Senate to-day: Collectors of Customs—Frederick Drew, for the district of Puget Sound; Geo. A. Edes, for Alaska; Willard Warner, for Mobile, and Chester A. Arthur for New York. Surveyor of Customs—Henry K. Smith, Omaha. Assessors of Internal Revenue—Joseph Caly, for Utah; Wm. L. Warning, for New Mexico; C. E. Harrison, sixth district of Ohio. Collectors of Internal Revenue—A. King, Nevada; Robt. C. Hutton, fifth district of Michigan; Irving Todd, second district of Minnesota. Appraisers of Merchandise—E. L. Favora, Detroit; Thomas W. Bennett, of Indiana, Governor of Idaho; Marsh Geddings, of Michigan, Governor of New Mexico; Frederick Watts, of Pennsylvania, Commissioner of Agriculture; George Bancroft, of New York, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the German Empire. Consuls—G. W. Griffin, of Kentucky, at Copenhagen; Weston Flint, of Missouri, at Chin Kiang; W. Lucas, of Illinois, at Tunstall, England. Postmasters—Wm. P. Forsyth, Jefferson, Wis.; S. Rexinger, Clarksville, Tenn; A. C. Vantine, Sandusky, O.; J. D. Teat, Elks, Nevada; A. Towle, Beatrice, Nebraska; G. H. Taylor, Bogeman, Montana; Lemuel Sattiers, Tecumseh, Mich.; J. W. Patterson, Humboldt, Ks.; Mrs. E. B. Holmes, Leavenworth, Ks.; W. Welder, Iowa Falls, Ia.; C. H. Newell, Glenwood, Iowa; N. A. McCormick, Chariton, Iowa; A. T. Phillips, Kokoms, Ind.; D. W. Magee, Peoria, Ill.; A. C. Vandewater, Pane, Ill.; E. N. McAllister, Champaign, Ill.; F. C. Pugh, Decatur, Ill.; D. M. Simmons, Jacksonville, Ill.; Mrs. E. E. Smith, Sterling, Ill.; C. M. James, S. Clarkson, Des Moines, Ia.; C. Taylor, Winona, Ill.

FISH-CATACAZY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Fish and Catacazy correspondence was sent to the Senate to-day. It is quite voluminous. A letter of Fish to Minister Curtin, dated November 16th last, states that on his arrival at Washington Catacazy gave promise of being a useful and very acceptable minister, and made an agreeable impression. Soon, however, he began to make himself very officious, interfering in questions not appropriately connected with his legation, and in those pending before Congress importuning Senators and Representatives and resorting to personal interviews and solicitations unusual on the part of representatives of other powers accredited to this government, distasteful to the legislators thus indecorously approached, and tending to embarrass the courses of legislation on the subjects with respect to which his interference was obtruded. He did not hesitate to use the newspapers of the country to influence public opinion upon questions pending before the government, and indulged in much license in his denunciation of measures and individuals. In his conversation he was even more severe and unrestrained, and employed abusive and vituperative language toward very many persons, including several in public positions and enjoying the respect and confidence of the community. The impropriety of a foreign minister thus attempting to influence and misdirect the public opinion of the country must be admitted, and a sufficient ground for ceasing to be a proper agent between the Government which he represented and that to which he is accredited.

The correspondence contains proofs showing the truth of the statements of the Secretary and other matters of public interest.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The low pressure in upper Michigan will probably extend rapidly to Lake Ontario, with southwest winds and threatening weather on Thursday from Pennsylvania to Maine; a falling barometer, rising temperature and possibly rain from Pennsylvania to North Carolina and Indiana; increasing southwest winds in the Southern and Gulf States, with cloudy weather on Thursday and probably rain on Friday. Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, and Detroit, and are ordered for Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester and Oswego.

NATIONAL TOBACCO CONVENTION.

In the National Tobacco Convention, Acting President Loring Palmer, of New York, read a carefully prepared address, recommending a united effort to reduce the tax on home productions, but recommending the continuance of the duty on imported tobacco. On motion to adopt the recommendations contained in an address, a discussion arose, the cigar manufacturing interest present opposing the continuance of duty. Finally a motion was adopted to receive both the addresses and to enter them on the records of the proceedings for further use.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, offered a resolution in the Ku Klux Committee to-day for the removal of all disabilities and to repeal the clause in which the writ of *habeas corpus* may be suspended, and to make every Ku Klux, and every member of any other treasonable conspiracy responsible, civilly and criminally, for the acts of his fellow members. The resolution was laid over for future consideration.

SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The Republican Senatorial Caucus this morning appointed the following committee to report on the changes of the Standing Committees: Messrs. Buckingham, Sawyer, Pomeroy, Frelinghuysen and Ferry. The opinion prevails that the only changes that are necessary will be the placing of Morton as Chairman of Foreign Relations, and the transferring of Cameron to Elections and Privileges.

FLOATING IRON DOCK.

Secretary Robeson to-day opened bids for building a floating iron dock, intended for the repair of naval vessels on their stations. About half a dozen bids were received, all of them being from the North and West. Secretary Robeson reserved his decision. All bids but one were above the appropriation.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

In the matter of the claim of W. T. Clark and D. C. Giddings, of Texas, the Committee on Elections to-day directed counsel to argue as to whether the certificate of Governor Davis is *prima facie* evidence, which entitles either party to his seat until a contest can be heard.

CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS.

The total loss of the Chicago National Banks by the fire is one million five thousand dollars, leaving them with their capital unimpaired and a surplus of one million eight hundred thousand dollars still available.

NARROW ESCAPE.

A defective flue in the Consular room of the State Department building last evening caused a fire, which obtained some headway in the flooring, but was extinguished without serious damage.

NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

The Senate Executive Session confirmed the nomination of Milton N. Reynolds as Receiver of Public Moneys at Humboldt, Kansas.

FIRE.

Wall's Opera House was burned this morning. Loss $30,000; insured.

Sufferings of Sailors.

MILWAUKEE, December 6.—A number of vessels were towed into port to-day, having weathered the late storm. A number of the crews froze their feet and hands, and John Higgins, first mate of the bark Tarnes, was froze to death.

NEW YORK.

Ingersoll's Absence.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

Revival Meetings.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Grocers' Board of Trade.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

NEW YORK, December 6, 1871.

OFFICIAL GOSSIP.

It is generally credited here that ex Judge Pierrepont will succeed Secretary Fish, and George H. Williams, of Oregon, will succeed Attorney General Akerman.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH—REMONSTRANCE.

The following official letter explains the position of the Western Union Telegraph Company in relation to the postal telegraph scheme:

New York.—Hon. Jas. B. Beck, M. C., Washington.—You are reported in the morning papers as having stated in the House yesterday that whereas the Western Union Company had opposed the assumption of the telegraph by the Government before the last Congress, you understood it to have changed its position, and to be now anxious for it. Permit me to assure you that you have been misinformed. The Western Union Telegraph Company is inflexibly opposed to any interference of the Government with their business. A meeting of the board of directors was held this morning, which was largely attended, and a resolution was unanimously passed protesting against the right and policy of any acquisition of their property and rights by the Government. A committee consisting of Horace F. Clark, A. B. Cornell, Edwin D. Morgan, Moses Taylor, and myself were appointed to prepare and send to Washington a protest against the suggested action of the Government, and to claim its protection against interference and against the policy of the establishment by the Government of competitive enterprises.

[Signed] WILLIAM ORTON,
President.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Wendell Phillips lectured to-night before a large and respectable audience in Steinway Hall, on the labor movement. He first expressed his approval of the funeral parade next Sunday in honor of the Paris Communists, and predicted that the leaders of the Commune would yet be elevated to the respect of mankind, and then proceeded with the lecture. He did not intend to propose a panacea for poverty, nor hope for a millenium where there would be no poor. There would always be shiftless men and those who lived beyond their means. Labor was not antagonistic to capital, but trades unions were right in using the only weapon within their reach. English trades unions would be right if they bankrupted half the realm to make the capitalists look down and say, What is the matter? With their election of officers by ballot, they are educating England for a Republic that will arise when the semblance of a monarchy falls. But strikes were a waste of capital and labor, and the American laborer was differently situated. For with his vote he can concentrate the thoughts of thirty millions on him, and make scholars and newspapers his vassals.

THE RING.

Sheriff Brennan was closeted with Mayor Hall yesterday for a short time. The Sheriff and Hall are on very intimate relations, and the former, although he affects to be opposed to Tammany, has been aiding the friends of the Ring in various ways since the commencement of the legal proceedings against them.

SAVINGS BANKS.

At a meeting of the depositors of the Stuyvesant Savings Bank last evening it appeared that the bank had only fifty-three dollars in cash at the time of suspension. The liabilities were $590,000. The Guardian Savings Bank is compromising with the depositors for the amount due them.

GROCERS' BOARD OF TRADE.

The Grocers' Board of Trade agreed to take legal measures for stopping unjust and onerous exactions imposed on commerce by the health authorities, and to memorialize Congress against the bonded warehouse system.

FIRE ENGINES NEEDED.

The Committee of the Board of Fire Commissioners reported in favor of the purchase of twelve first-class engines, on the ground that the present force is inadequate in case of a great conflagration.

SINECURES.

Comptroller Green is delayed in paying off the city employes by reason of the fact that he found that the men who do nothing have their names inserted on the rolls between the actual workers.

POLITICAL.

At a meeting of the Regular Republican Central Committee last evening a resolution was adopted that no more propositions of affiliations be made to the Greeley wing.

THE FROZEN PRISONER.

The prisoner who froze to death in the police station on Monday night was A. P. Newkirk, formerly a lawyer of Wisconsin, and late agent of Van Amburgh's Menagerie.

DISCOURAGING MATRIMONY.

A German musician was sent to the Tombs yesterday for making love to a prominent female singer. He said he wanted to marry her.

SENATOR MORTON'S POCKET BOOK.

Senator Morton's pocket book which was stolen from him in getting on the cars at Jersey City, was returned through the chief of police minus five hundred dollars.

ALEXIS.

Alexis leaves to-morrow for Boston. It appears that he sent four hundred copies of each of the leading New York newspapers to his father on the day after the reception.

COL. SANDERSON'S REMAINS.

The remains of Col. Sanderson, of the Langham Hotel, London, arrived per steamer Russia. They will be buried at Greenwood on Friday.

DESERTIONS.

The Russian Minister has requested the arrest of all sailors of the fleet found in the streets after six P. M., as desertions are becoming common.

DECAMPING.

The proprietors of assignation houses in Brooklyn are decamping, as two of their number have been sentenced to six months' penitentiary.

SMUGGLING.

A passenger on the steamer Whestphalia, on last trip from Europe, was arrested for smuggling a large amount of diamonds and other jewels.

REVIVAL MEETINGS.

The Society of Friends are holding "revival" meetings in Brooklyn. A number of prominent speakers from the West are present.

"DEFENDANT NOT FOUND."

In the Ingersoll case the papers have been returned to the Sheriff endorsed, "Defendant not found."

ARRIVED.

The steamers City of Antwerp and Russia have arrived from Liverpool.

The steamship Wisconsin, from Liverpool, has arrived.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

The specie shipments to day were $161,000.

MEMPHIS.

Bail Refused.

MEMPHIS, December 6.—Luke Paden, the murderer of Edward Burr, was again refused bail yesterday. It is not probable that he will live until his trial, as he has consumption.

SUICIDE.

Mrs. Emily Moffatt, wife of Coroner Moffatt, committed suicide yesterday with a carving knife, ripping open her stomach. Mental depression is the supposed cause.

CONGRESS.

Ku Klux Witnesses.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Minister Catacazy.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Apportionment Bill.

WASHINGTON, December 6, 1871.

SENATE.

KU KLUX.

A resolution that two witnesses who refused to answer a subpœna, at Columbia, South Carolina, before the Ku Klux Investigating Committee, and that another who refused to testify also, be arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms, was laid over.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill to amend the act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and amending the nineteenth section of said act so as to prohibit the employment not only of direct force, menace and bribery to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage, but also to any writing, device, token, word or gesture with the intent to intimidate voters or counseling and indirectly procuring the use of any such means of intimidation.

Mr. Anthony also introduced a bill to prevent and punish bribery and corrupt practices in the election of Presidential electors and members of Congress, being the same bill introduced by him at the last Congress.

CATACAZY.

After ineffectual efforts to take up the General Amnesty bill, a message from the President, transmitting the correspondence concerning the Russian Minister, Catacazy, was laid before the Senate, when it went into executive session.

After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SHIP CANAL.

Resolutions were adopted that the Railway Committee inquire into the expediency of connecting Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river by a ship canal.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BANKS offered resolutions calling on the President for instructions to naval commanders in Cuban waters for the protection of American life and property and the maintenance of the dignity of our flag; for information on the recent executions in Havana, and in relation to the failure of Spain to carry out her promises of reforms in the West Indies, which were all adopted.

Resolutions inquiring as to the means of preserving the archives of the State Department from fire were adopted.

A resolution was adopted calling for a copy of the proceedings of the Military Commission in the case of Gen. Buell.

Mr. BUTLER objected to the introduction of a resolution calling on the President for information of the invasion of North Carolina by troops.

Several bills were introduced and referred—one for the construction of life stations at Cape Cod.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Messrs. Kelly, Hooper, Conger, Lynch, Perry, Willard, Wood, Marshall and Holman were announced as a select committee on the reorganization of the civil service.

An unsuccessful attempt was made for a new drawing of seats.

POSTAL LAWS.

The bill consolidating the postal laws came up.

The morning hour expired before the reading of the bill was concluded, and it went over until to-morrow.

The House then, at three o'clock, went into

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE,

Mr. Buffinton in the chair.

An apportionment bill reported at the last session came up. The bill provides that after the third of March, 1873, the House of Representatives shall consist of two hundred and eighty-one members, to be apportioned as follows: Maine, 5; New Hampshire, 2; Vermont, 2; Massachusetts, 11; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 4; New York, 32; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 26; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 9; North Carolina, 8; South Carolina, 5; Georgia, 9; Alabama, 7; Mississippi, 6; Louisiana, 5; Ohio, 19; Kentucky, 10; Tennessee, 9; Indiana, 12; Illinois, 19; Missouri, 12; Arkansas, 4; Michigan, 9; Florida, 1; Texas, 6; Iowa, 9; Wisconsin, 8; California, 4; Minnesota, 3; Oregon, 1; Kansas, 3; West Virginia, 3; Nevada and Nebrask, 1.

The second and third sections of the bill providing for additional members in the Forty-second Congress were, on motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, struck out.

After considerable discussion and offering various amendments, the committee rose without having made any disposition of the bill, and the House adjourned.

CINCINNATI.

Killed.

CINCINNATI, December 6.—A farmer named Daniel Bolliard was shot and almost instantly killed yesterday afternoon by three men, one named John Kline, and the others supposed to be brothers named Brinker. Kline was arrested. No cause of the shooting is known.

THE BLACKBURN-LOVELL TRIAL.

A large number of witnesses were examined to-day on behalf of the State in the Blackburn-Lovell trial at Chillicothe, Ohio. Many were his neighbors, who had known him for years and done business with him. They generally testified that he was sane. Dr. Waddle had subjected him to a critical examination recently, discovering partial paralysis on the right side and a sensitive condition of the nerves on the left. Though his mental faculties were somewhat impaired, he believed he could distinguish between right and wrong. He talked very much as other men, save concerning family affairs. He thought his will power was not so much affected.

FIRE.

The building of the London Woolen Company at this place, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $80,000. Insurance $10,000, $5,000 of which is in the Andes of Cincinnati.

VIRGINIA.

Governor's Message.

RICHMOND, Dec. 6.—The Legislature organized to-day. Governor Walker's message speaks of universal suffrage and equal rights before the law, as having proved conducive to good and to the staple rebuilding of the Government. Under it Virginia enjoyed a degree of peace, good order and obedience to law excelled by none of her sister States. He favors immigration, recommends equalization of taxes, eulogizes the school system, which was successful beyond the expectations of its warmest friends, and approves the system for funding the debt adopted by the last legislature. He recommends an amendment to the Constitution for holding all State elections on the same day every two years, and on a different day from the federal elections. This change is regarded as necessary in consequence of the passage of an act by Congress, which, under the guise of regulating the election of Congressmen, seeks to control the affairs of the State.

KENTUCKY.

Governor's Message.

LOUISVILLE, December 6.—The Governor, in his message to the Legislature, is very severe on lawlessness. He says a mob is no remedy for anything. If a mob inflict death on any one, all who countenance the act are guilty of murder, and recommends additional legislation to more certainly reach unlawful organizations and evil disposed persons, and imposing more stringent and severe penalties on public officials for failure or neglect to enforce the criminal laws. He says: "I am profoundly impressed with the urgent necessity of something being done to effectually check and break up disorder." He recommends the passing of acts admitting negroes as witnesses in the courts on the same footing as other citizens.

DETROIT.

Deaths of Seamen.

DETROIT, December 6.—The Detroit Marine Reporter, Capt. Hall, reports the number of deaths of seamen during the present year at 272. Of these twenty-three died from natural causes, two hundred and eleven were drowned, three were murdered, six committed suicide, and twenty-six were accidentally killed.

MARINE ITEMS.

Anxiety is felt regarding the barque Sunny Side, due from Chicago. Terrible snow storms on Lake Huron render navigation perilous. A powerful tug has gone in search of the vessel.

A large propeller, supposed to be the Wade, was seen off Au Sable, Lake Huron, this morning.

A large number of steamers and sail craft will go into winter quarters at Port Huron, their voyages coming to an abrupt termination on account of the ice. Several vessels are frozen in on Saint Clair Flats, and will probably have to winter there.

CALIFORNIA.

Severe Storms.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 6.—Severe storms have been doing much damage at Portland, Oregon.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message is generally warmly commented on by the press on the Pacific coast.

SUSPENDED BANK.

The affairs of the suspended bank of B. F. Hastings & Co., at Sacramento, were taken out of the receiver's hands by the trustees appointed by the creditors.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The time for making good the impaired capital of the People's Insurance Company has expired. No movement is made to comply with the law. The concern will be closed up.

The Pacific Insurance Company directors are endeavoring to do business, with small prospects of success.

NEW ORLEANS.

Colored Lieutenant Governor.

NEW ORL

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1871.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 46f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¾.

WE direct attention to the interesting letter from Perry, Kansas, by our esteemed correspondent Joseph Copley, Esq.

GOLD sold down yesterday in New York at 109¾, the lowest price it has been sold at since 1862. Is any better evidence wanted of the financial condition of the country?

AN effort is again being made to enlist public interest in the completion of the monument to the "Father of his country" at the national capital. The unfinished pile is a standing commentary to the unstability of the American mind, and a silent rebuke to our patriotism. We hope the monument may be finished before many years shall have elapsed.

THE enormous over production of anthracite coal in the Lehigh and Schuylkill districts has caused a great decline in prices and will necessitate the cessation of operations at the collieries. Even should work be continued a reduction in the wages of miners must take place and the inevitable strike will follow. Altogether for both miners and operators the sky looks gloomy and much hardship to both seems about to fall.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE is everywhere mentioned as a sound and sensible document, even the *World* is forced to confess as much, whilst it indulges its small soul in sundry criticisms, and attempts at weak wit, at the expense of the President's style of composition. Mr. Lincoln quietly remarked once, with reference to a criticism of this kind, ventured, if we remember rightly, by Mr. Seward—"Never mind that, Mr. Secretary, *the people* will understand what I have written." So with the writings of General Grant, they do not require a second reading to ascertain their meaning. They are evidently all written for the people—not small souled critics.

EUROPEAN WAR GOSSIP.

The Czar and the Kaiser are supposed to look askance at each other. We mean the old Kaiser of Austria, not the new one of Germany. The Czar regards the deposition of Von Beust as threatening; and Franz Joseph is thought to favor immediate action without waiting for Russia to complete the mighty arrangements which she is now making to put herself on a vastly improved war footing. Prince Gortchakoff is supposed to owe his recent loss of favor to the fact that he failed to see the necessity of preventing the resumption of cordial feelings between Germany and Austria, which the efforts of Bismarck and Beust effected at Salzburg. The Czar does not, it is said, conceal his dislike of the Kaiser, whom he has repeatedly stigmatized as a weak and fickle man, who yields to every personal impulse. The Kaiser, in turn, does not love his imperial cousin, and neighbor, and, last summer, persistently avoided an interview with him, although that sovereign was anxious and even urgent in his efforts to meet him.

Russia has begun a reorganization of her army and a preparation of arms and munitions, which, when completed, will make her one of the most formidable of powers, but, just at present, these changes have not been thoroughly made, the Russian railway system is not finished, and the great empire of eastern Europe is probably more vulnerable now than she will ever be again. Austria, on the contrary, though much weaker than Russia, is just now in capital condition, her army being more available and better armed than before, although, as usual, her treasury is in a depleted state.

Taking all things into consideration, there are many wise persons who think Austria wants war and will try to hasten it, and that Russia wants war, but not just now. And there are some who profess to believe that Beust's sudden mission to England had something to do with this. However that may be, it is certain that war is not improbable, and that, if it should come, the vexed Polish and Slavic questions will be likely to assume new aspects.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

The discussion by Congress of the important question of the government control of the telegraph system, will prove of great interest to the press of this country. Of late years the telegraphic news has been the principal matter in the daily papers, and nothing has been left undone to provide the fullest and freshest news. We are yet in doubt whether the proposed system would improve matters in this respect, although, if we judge it by the regularity, promptness and cheapness of the postal system, we might be induced to favor it. And yet we are met at the threshold of the discussion with the fact that twenty-five thousand telegraphic employes would be necessary to fully carry out the proposed system. That certain benefits would follow the change we can readily see; but whether they are not wholly counterbalanced by the evils which might result from the absorption by the general government of the telegraph lines throughout the country, is not so clear. If the present lines are a paying investment the trial might be made, as it would be an easy matter to get rid of them, if such were the case, should the trial prove without advantage to the government or people. It has been affirmed and again denied in Congress, that the Western Union telegraph company, the strongest and most influential, and generally supposed most prosperous of all our telegraph companies desires to transfer its lines and franchises to the National government. If the investment were one of even tolerable remuneration the company would not desire to part with it, and if its affairs were in a dilapidated and unhealthy condition, one could excuse the effort to "sell out" to the government. However this may be, the great questions to be settled are these; will the National government be able to furnish better facilities for inter-communication among the people and thereby promote the general interests of the whole people, by assuming the telegraph lines, and will the enterprise be followed by sufficient drawbacks to counterbalance the good effected by the change. The question of remuneration does not properly belong to the discussion. The postal system is not remunerative, and yet it would be difficult to get along without it. Its deficiency falls upon the whole country, as its benefits reach every person most probably in the country. So would the system of government telegraphy. We shall watch the discussion of this very interesting and important subject, and will note the sentiments of the country in reference to it.

SPANISH CRUELTY.

With the Sepoy massacre, which left an imperishable stigma of dishonor on the English army, the cold-blooded and diabolical murder of the eight boys of the Cuban Medical College by the Spanish volunteers is a parallel. Seldom has such an unwarranted atrocity been committed under the shade and sanction of the flag of any country pretending to Christianity and civilization, and it is not wonderful that the whole world cries out shame upon the heartless perpetrators. If this awful tragedy were a novelty without antecedent in the late history of the down trodden Island of Cuba; if it could be regarded as the thoughtless act of a fiendish mob acting under the impulse of the moment, when a given insult was stinging their national pride, then the Spaniards might crave pardon and be excused. But the awful crime has had its equals since the soldiery of Spain have tyranized over the Cubans, and it was itself the deliberate execution of a court martial acting in accordance with military usages. Nothing can palliate the awful wickedness of the massacre, nor indeed does Spain attempt to make any excuse about it, paying little or no attention whatever to the world's voice of condemnation. It is peculiarly unfortunate that our government should, for the sake of peace, sit quietly and see such terrible outrages inflicted by brutal tyrants, for such the Spaniards are whoever they may be, upon an innocent people, who should properly live under and enjoy the protection of our own flag. We have been interested, nay prayerful spectators in the heroic struggle of Cuba to shake off the galling yoke of the petty power of Spain, and yet for our own peace have hardly dared to even utter a word of sympathy for the oft crushed though resolute Cubans. We choked the efforts of those who voluntarily offered material aid and comfort, have refused to acknowledge the brilliancy of the rebel power, and by our inertness generally as a people and government, have encouraged the tyranny of Spain, and her acts of cruelty towards her subjects and our neighbors. The passive policy in dealing with the arrogant power across the water, we hope, is nigh at an end, and come war or continue peace, we are glad of it. Cuba should not longer be kept grovelling at the footstool of a disjointed third-rate kingdom of Europe, but should be free and independent, whether annexed to this country or not. It will not need many more examples of Spanish cruelty such as the late massacre of boys, to invite the sympathy and help in the cause of Cuba, from the truly enlightened nations of the world.

NEW BOOKS.

SPEECHES, ADDRESSES AND LETTERS ON INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS, to which is added an introduction, together with copious notes and an index, by William D. Kelley, M.C. Philadelphia: Henry Carey Baird; Pittsburgh: J. G. Backofen & Co., No. 101 Smithfield street.

Mr. Kelley, during his long service in the Congress of the United States, has won an honorable reputation as a fearless and able advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and, more recently, as one of the foremost friends and defenders of the principles of protection. In both characters he is recognized as a leader among the representatives of our State. In this book, as the comprehensive title explains, are collected a number of his literary and oratorical efforts regarding the national finances and the great question of tariff. They have attracted attention individually wherever they have appeared, and together form a valuable work and one which all Americans, but more especially Pennsylvanians, who have the public welfare at heart, would do well to assist in circulating. It is a large book of five hundred pages and is not dear at the price, $3, for which it is sold.

HALF HOURS WITH MODERN SCIENTISTS—New Haven: Charles C. Chatfield & Co.; Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This book is composed of the first five numbers of the University series of scientific tracts bound together. The idea of the publishers is to give the advanced thought of the scientific world in a cheap form to the public, and we think they have been successful. The articles are by Huxley, Professor George F. Barker, of Yale College, Stirling, Professor F. D. Cope and Tyndall, and we know of no other form in which these valuable thoughts of some of the most famous of modern *steams* can be so conveniently or so cheaply procured.

ENGLISH LESSONS FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE. By Rev. Edwin A. Abbott and Prof. J. R. Seeley. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

This is a volume designed to teach English-speaking people, whose education has not been thorough or complete, to understand and admire the nice distinctions and delicate shadings of their mother tongue. The design is an admirable one, and the teachers are famous as philologists and scholars, but time alone will show the result of their endeavor.

CUES FROM ALL QUARTERS, OR THE LITERARY MUSING OF A CLERICAL RECLUSE. By Francis Jacox. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

A very pleasant, racy, but withal a somewhat pedantic book of essays, largely made up of quotations. It had already attained popularity before it reached our table. Tinted paper and type that are soothing to the eyes add to the pleasures of the readers.

A RUSSIAN JOURNEY. By Edna Dean Proctor. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

An attractive book in prose and verse, descriptive of the author's travels in the dominions of the Czar. Just now its appearance is very timely, and it has been very largely quoted from by the press, because the book is good, and because the arrival of Alexis has created a demand for information about Russia.

GOOD WORDS FOR THE YOUNG, a Magazine for young people, edited by George MacDonald, LL.D. J. B. Lippincott & Co., American Publishers.

This magazine is unrivalled. It has the most charming stories, with most captivating pictures and the most celebrated authors. In the November part, there are contributions by the editor, Jean Ingelow, Dr. Norman Macleod, Wm. Allingham, the author of Lilliput Level, and others. Any child of imagination or with a fondness for books must be fascinated by it.

SOUTHERN VOICES. Poems by Wm. H. Holcombe M. D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co.

The author of this volume has evidently a talent for verse making but is not a poet, in the higher sense. The tone of the book is unquestionably Southern, the author, as unquestionably one who hoped and trusted in the Southern Confederacy but who, nevertheless, can praise the heroes of the Union, while he accepts the present situation as inevitable. As he says:

"he nations live and die like men;
The old forms never revive again.

STEIGER'S THEOLOGISCHE BIBLIOTHEK, PHILOSOPHISCHE BIBLIOTHEK, FEST-CATALOGUE AND GERMAN PICTURE BOOKS. New York: E. Steiger.

Four catalogues of German philosophical, theological, juvenile and gift books, embracing the publications of most of the great German publishing houses. A great convenience to persons wishing to purchase German books.

THE NATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA.—A compendium of universal information, brought down to the year 871. B. L. Colange, L. L. D.

This is the first number of a new work of reference which would seem to promise to be a compendium of the very compendious work by the same editor, Zell's Popular Encyclopedia. It is to be profusely illustrated, and to be completed in eighteen semi monthly parts, price 40 cents each. A very low price for a great fund of information.

WHEN AND HOW THE WORLD WILL COME TO AN END, with a history of the planets, by Isaac M. Inman.

A very curious little pamphlet in which some very curious assertions are made. For instance the earth is said to be a satellite of the moon, which, in its turn, is said to be near the sun and of 27½ times the bulk of the earth.

KATHIE'S STORIES. By Miss Amanda M. Douglas. Boston: Lee and Shepard. "Katthies' Soldiers," "In the Banks" and "Kathies' Harvest Days."

A series or part of a series, by a gifted author, suited to the taste of the little folks. They are interesting and attractive, and treat principally of home and fireside matters.

THE LIFE OF BILLY VIDKINS. By Henry L. Stephens, being humorous illustrations of the poets. Philadelphia, T. B. Peterson & Bros. Pamphlet form, 32 pages—price twenty-five cents.

Suitable for an idle hour—well worth the price.

THE FUNNY PHILOSOPHERS OR WAGS AND SWEETHEARTS, a novel by George Yellott: Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., Pittsburgh.

From a glance through it we should judge this to be a novel with more of humor and less of love than is usual with books of this class.

THE ELEMENTARY MUSIC READER. A Progressive Series of Lessons prepared expressly for use in schools. Book First by B. Jepson. New Haven: Charles C. Chatfield & Co.; Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This seems to be a good book for the purpose for which it is designed.

NICHOLAS NICKELBY, by Charles Dickens—New York. D. Appleton & Co.

This is one of the fourteen volumes of the Handy Volume Edition. It is neatly bound, nicely illustrated and clearly printed. The only drawback is the smallness of the type, which is in a great measure counteracted by the smallness of price.

TWO SERMONS. Preached in Yale College Chapel by President Woolsey. Charles C. Chatfield & Co., New Haven, Conn. Subjects: "Serving Our Generation," and "God's Guidance in Youth."

Fifty-one pages, nicely bound, and printed on tinted paper. Anything from such a gifted author is welcome.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF ROBERT BURNS. Red Line edition. Lee & Shepard, Boston.

A beautiful edition, well printed and bound, gilt edge, tinted paper, and illustrated with steel engravings. Just the thing for a holiday gift.

FIVE HAPPY CHILDREN. By Mrs. D. P. Sanford. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

This is the third of the Rose Dale books and is entertaining reading for the little ones.

A TALE OF A NEST. By the author of "Aunt Annie's stories." Illustrated, and altogether an attractive book for children. New York: —E. P. Dutton & Co.

TOM CHIPS. By I. E. Dickenga, (Don) and T. M. Ashworth (Young). Philadelphia—J. B. Lippincott & Co.:

An entertaining story, suited for "grown up children," told in an easy, off hand style, but withal well told. Cheap binding but well printed—236 pages.

MY YOUNG DAYS, by the author of "Letters Everywhere," with illustrations. Silhouette, New York. E. P. Dutton & Co., 713 Broadway.

Gilt and well bound. A child's book, full of interest.

CYRILLA—A novel by the Baroness Tautpeaus, author of "The Initials." Philadelphia, T. B. Peterson & Bros. Pittsburgh, Gildenfenny & Hess, 45 Fifth avenue. Price 75 cents.

Paper binding and double columns.

WILD IRELAND, by B. DonCavaud. Philadelphia, J. B Lippincott & Co. Pittsburgh, R. S. Davis & Co., 75 Liberty street.

A book of interesting Irish recollection told in the author's inimitable way. Paper binding.

COAL AND IRON OF COLORADO.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PERRY, KANSAS, Nov. 29, 1871.

Some time ago I gave some account of my recent trip to the Rocky Mountains in two letters to the GAZETTE. The first letter came back to me correctly printed, but of the second your compositors made terrible work. It was my intention to speak of my visit to Monument Park and some other places of great interest in the neighborhood of Colorado Springs, but when I read in the GAZETTE that I was made, among other foolish things, to talk of wheat not taller than rye grows in Pennsylvania—I was writing about corn—I was afraid to do so.

But I do wish to tell the readers of the GAZETTE of the coal and iron of Colorado, more particularly of that part of it lying south of the Springs, near where the Arkansas river leaves the mountains and begins its long course across the plains.

From its long course through the mountains, that river passes through a deep canon (pronounced *canyon*, and ought to be so spelled in English,) which reaches to the base of the mountains at Canon City, at the head of a broad and very fertile valley, every acre of which can be easily and abundantly irrigated. This is between forty and fifty miles southwest of Colorado Springs, where I was. The Denver and Rio Grande Railway (three feet gauge) will soon be extended to that point, either direct or *via* Pueblo, an old Spanish town about forty miles down the river. This will be accomplished early in 1872.

Canon City is in the midst of a region rich in coal and iron. On the line of the railroad, from seven to ten miles from the city, there are extensive deposits of coal, averaging five feet in thickness. The quality is excellent. I have seen specimens. In color, lustre and fracture it resembles the coal of the Shenango, Mahoning and Briar Hill, which is extensively used in a raw state for smelting iron. It is not liable to crumble when exposed to solar and atmospheric influences. It can be coked, which the Boulder coal, a good variety found north of Denver, cannot be. Mr. Sherman, superintendent of the mint in Denver, showed me a specimen of coke made from Canon City coal, which I could not have distinguished from Pittsburgh coke. But my impression is that it is well adapted to smelting purposes in a raw state. By analysis it shows 53.90 per cent. of fixed carbon, 37.20 of volatile matter, and only 16 one hundredths of one per cent. of sulphur. The supply is inexhaustible; and so easily is it mined that it can be taken out and loaded on the cars for one dollar per ton. So much for the coal supply at that point. But coal is found in great abundance all along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains for a thousand miles, stretching from Montana far down into New Mexico. So is iron ore.

On a branch of Grape creek, a tributary of the Arkansas, twelve miles southwest of Canon City, there is a deposit of iron ore very much resembling Iron Mountain in Missouri, but much larger. I have been at Iron Mountain, and know well what that ore looks like, and I have seen specimens of the ore of the iron mountain on the branch of Grape Creek, just spoken of, and am satisfied that the latter is at least equal to the former in per centage and quality. Indeed they look very much alike, having nearly the color and almost the specific gravity of pig iron. A narrow gauge railway can easily be made from the city to this immense deposit, down which the ore can be brought by its own gravity. Other extensive deposits are found within four miles of the city. I saw, as I passed to and fro along that mountain base, abundant specimens of brown hematite ore, very rich. Of the particular variety of the immense deposit of which I have spoken I cannot speak with certainty; but Dr. Lamborn, of the Pennsylvania Steel Works, pronounces it the best steel-making iron ore he has seen in the United States.

It costs $30 per ton to carry railroad iron from Johnstown, Pa., to Denver, which is that amount of protective tariff for the men who will establish iron works there or at Canon City, a tariff which our free trade friends cannot remove. We have now communication by rail across the plains from the magnificent agricultural belt stretching from the Mississippi to the eastern border of the plains, so that a large mining and manufacturing population out there can be fed more cheaply than they can be in Pennsylvania. There are, more over, hundreds of thousands of acres of land in the valleys of the Arkansas and other mountain streams, as productive as those of California. All is ready now for enterprise and capital.

The products of the mines of silver and of gold-bearing quartz are increasing rapidly in Colorado. The product of silver for 1871 was more than double that of 1870. That of gold increased about 25 per cent. This information I have from Mr. Sherman of the mint of Denver, and Mr. Byers, editor of the *Rocky Mountain News*, probably the best informed men in that territory. Many new veins of silver ore have lately been discovered. Much of this ore, after being subjected to a rude process, is transported to Swansea, England, at an enormous expense, where the silver is extracted. Were the iron business established in Colorado, it would very soon put an end to this dependence upon trans-Atlantic skill, and save millions in transportation.

The mining of gold and silver in Colorado, when properly managed, pays well, but not more than other industries. It costs from 80 to 90 cents to produce a dollar's worth of silver. My own impression is that the capital put into iron works will pay larger dividends than that invested in silver works. But of one thing I am sure, and that is that the successful establishment of iron works will do more to enrich Colorado and develop its other mining interests than anything else. There is no assignable limit to the ore of the precious metals; but, until the still more valuable ores of iron shall be laid hold of, and smelted, and converted into the thousands of forms of which it is susceptible, and bring in the science and skill which ever follow that great industry, the business of mining and converting silver and gold will drag heavily and fail to enrich either that territory or this nation.

There is no doubt about the goodness of the Rocky Mountain ore But will the coal of that country smelt it? I know something about that process, having spent my life in an iron producing region, and I feel well assured that it will. Some contend that it will not, but they are unable to render a satisfactory reason for their opinion. The first, or even the third or fourth, essay may not be successful, and for that reason the first parties who undertake it ought not to be financially weak.

In speaking of Canon City, I said nothing of its magnificent water power. Where the Arkansas river comes out of the mountain, the volume of water at its Connecticut at Holyoke. Some estimate it at double. A "hog-back" extends from the mouth of the canon around the broad valley in which the town is located, and down the valley for miles. All the water of the river, if need be, can be drawn off by a canal running on this "hog-back," seventy-five feet above the valley at its base. The water, therefore, can be used over three times, and each time under a head of more than twenty feet, before it returns to its natural channel. Here all kinds of works requiring power may be built, whether for the manufacture of iron, or machinery, or flour, or woven fabrics. With a connection by rail with New Mexico, where wool is produced at less cost than in any other place in the world, the manufacture of woolen goods would be prosecuted with more profit than in any other place on this continent. And connected as it soon will be, by rail, with the cotton fields of Texas, only a few hundred miles distant, there is no place where that industry could be more profitably carried on.

When to all these resources we add the beauty and salubrity of that country, I can see no reason to doubt that it will soon become the seat of more diversified industries, the home of a more active population, and the place where more men will become opulent, than any other in the United States. I have no personal interests there; but here in Kansas the people do need such a market as that will be when it shall become a Pennsylvania, a New England, an El Dorado, and a Sanitarium all in one. J. C.

THE *Courier Journal* says: The Board of Trustees of Washington and Lee University will meet on the 30th of this month to take under consideration the scheme proposed by the Hon. J. W. Taylor in his address at the last commencement. This scheme contemplates the erection of a memorial university upon a grand scale in honor of General R. E. Lee. The idea is that each Southern State should contribute to the establishment of a college to bear the name of the State, and that all of these colleges be united as a university on the plan of the European institutions. This plan is not only plausible, but feasible, and the day will come when it will be carried into effect.

WORDS OF WARNING.

When the incipient cough which indicates that tubercular deposits may be taking place in the lungs, we can only advise that a proper and efficacious remedy, like Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, be applied at once as a cure. Little by little these destructive deposits are allowed to secrete themselves in the pulmonary tissue, until sometimes a large portion of both lungs are made impervious to air, and consequently unfitted for the office of respiration; if suppuration should take place, the difficulty becomes insurmountably greater, as ten to one the fearful destruction which takes place will end in deep inroads upon the constitution and general health, and placing the life of such person in extreme jeopardy. The numerous instances in which this great medicine has rescued from the last stages of consumption, ought to make it the first resort by all those who are troubled with coughs or expectoration of pus, although the latter rarely takes place unless the lungs are already ulcerated, and as the coughing continues, streaks of blood are often indications of the advancement of the disease. The value of a remedy like Dr Keyser's Lung Cure in cases like these can hardly be over-estimated, and will only be disregarded by such as place an improper estimate upon human life.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is sold at his great medicine store, 167 Liberty street, at $1 50 per bottle, or 4 bottles for $5. Dr. Keyser's office hours from 10 A. M. until 1, and from 3 until 6 o'clock

WINTER WISDOM.

Warm clothing alone will not protect the body against the consequences of the sudden depression of temperature which is concomitant of early winter. Flannel next the skin preserves the animal heat, but it does not impart animal vigor. That property is the special prerogative of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is therefore a specific protection against a majority of the complaints which are most common at this season. For example, a course of the great vegetable invigorant, commenced now, will be almost sure to preclude chills and fever, bilious colic, disorders of the stomach, constipation, and many other complaints which are often the direct or indirect effect of an atmosphere surcharged with cold, unwholesome vapor. Moreover, the system toned and regulated by this means is much more likely to resist pulmonary disease than it would otherwise be, for the influence of searching medicine pervades all the organs, and every fiber and tissue of the frame. Persons whose vital powers are weak, especially invalid ladies and the aged, are earnestly recommended not to face the winter's rigor without having recourse to this safe and sufficient means of re-enforcing enfeebled nature. Much suffering may be escaped, much danger averted by following this counsel. Better late than never, is a good proverb, but it is better to be early than late.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

CONGRESS WATER! CONGRESS WATER!
Twenty-five cases direct from the Springs, at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

The new and splendid stock of Drugs, Fine Sponges, all kinds, every size, shape and form. Toilet articles all styles. Toilet Sponges, the finest quality in the city, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE AND FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT.
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,
For Winter Wear.
A full stock of all the latest styles and best makes, very cheap.
A FULL SELECTION OF
Ladies' and Misses'
WHITE SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
AS WELL AS
Gents' Fine Slippers,
JUST RECEIVED.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.
31 Fifth Avenue.

Valuable Coal and Farming Lands FOR SALE.
A RARE CHANCE FOR COAL MERCHANTS OR CAPITALISTS SEEKING A SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
239 ACRES,
All of which is Underlaid with Coal.
This property is located on the Panhandle Railroad, only eight miles from Pittsburgh, and is also only fifteen minutes' walk from Lesdale station on the Chartiers Valley Road.
The surface is splendid farming, and is well timbered and watered, (about 1-0 acres timber). The Coal is of the very best quality, as can be seen at D. Steen's, or at Hopkins & Co's Works, adjoining.
The improvements consist of a Frame House of Five Rooms, Barns and other outbuildings. The whole property is beautiful laying land, and can be all cut to advantage in lots suitable for country residences.
Parties wishing to invest will find this one of the finest and cheapest pieces of property in this country. The whole will be sold on long terms and if desired the coal will be sold separate from the surface. For further information address or apply to J. K. DORRINGTON,
No. 142 Water street, Pittsburgh,
or F. C. DORRINGTON,
Main and Walnut streets, Temperanceville.
no16 TTH

Looking Glasses.
PICKERSGILL, LYONS & Co.,
No. 141 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of Looking Glasses and Picture Frames. Embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.
☞ FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty. jy4:p65-TTHS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
HOLIDAY GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Musical Chairs,
RICHLY EMBROIDERED.
Those who contemplate making their friends a handsome Christmas present should not fail to inspect these Chairs before purchasing.
SLIPPER PATTERNS.
Ottoman and Cushion Covers—Beautiful Embroidered Figures.
Zephyrs, all colors.
Plain and Fancy Knitting Yarns.
Fine Perfumed Handkerchiefs in Fancy Boxes
Lace and Crochet Tidies.
Lace Handkerchiefs, very cheap.
MEN'S WEAR.
Men's Flannel Shirts.
Men's White Dress Shirts.
Men's Comforters and Neck Ties.
Men's Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
At Very Low Prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

CLEARING OUT SALE
AT
Auction Prices.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Will offer, from and after this day, the balance of their stock of
Autumn and Winter DRESS GOODS, &c.
At Prices to meet the wants of the Popular Trade.
Black Alpacas, Pure Mohairs, Henrietta Cloth, Cashmeres, Merinos, Velvet Cloaks, Velveteen Cloaks, Braided do. Talmas, Talmas, Ottoman Shawls,
They also offer at reduced prices the entire stock of Velvets, Black Silks, Velveteens, Wool Shawls, Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres; in fact all stock distinctively
AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS,
It being their determination that prices shall be made, having in view an immediate clearing out of every lot.
Orders promptly attended to.
Moorhouse & Carsten,

"Absolutely the Best Protection Against Fire."
OVER ONE THOUSAND
Actual Fires Put Out With It!
MORE THAN
$8,000,000.00
worth of property saved from the flames!
THE BABCOCK

FIRE EXTINGUISHER
F. W. FARWELL, Sec'y,
656 Wabash Ave., Chicago.
Is daily use by the Fire Departments of the principal cities of the Union.
The Government has adopted it. The leading Railways use it. Insurance Companies reduce rates where it is introduced.
☞ SEND FOR "ITS RECORD." ☜
GEO. T. CARTER & CO.,
General Agents,
67 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.
no23 f44

SIEBERT & BERG,
DEALERS IN
Leather, Hides, Oil AND SHOE FINDINGS,
No. 406 Penn Street.
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, French and Common Kips and Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Morocco, Linings, Lasts, Toreads, Nails, &c., which they will sell at lowest cash prices. au14:TTS

J. WECKESSER, C. SCHIENLE, G. SONNENFROH, B. BECKER.
A New Establishment,
WECKESSER, SCHIENLE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Furniture and Upholstery,
127 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

"GUIDING STAR."
We now have a full supply of the celebrated
"Guiding Star" brand of Flour,
Which we are offering to the trade at prices that can't fail to please.
WATT, LANG & CO.,
Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street,
no6 Sole Agents for the Mills for this city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
WM. SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY,
IS OFFERING
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
IN
Furs! Furs! Furs!
For Ladies' and Children's Wear.
At 50c., Ladies' Shoulder Shawls, an extra bargain.
At $5 and $6, Silk Cloaking Velvets, great bargains.
At 50c., Ladies' Corsets, a good quality, small sizes.
At $1 and $1.25, Balmoral Skirts, extra heavy.
At $1 50 and $2, All Wool Felt Skirts, Printed Borders.
At $2, Fine Felt Skirts, Velvet Trimmed—a great bargain.
A large stock of all the latest styles in Shawls, Ladies and Misses' Cloaks and Sacques.
A complete stock of Millinery Goods.
Rich Sash Ribbons.
Ladies' and Misses' Roman Striped and Broche Scarfs Hoods and Nubias.
Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, etc., at
ATTRACTIVE PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

CHICAGO AND WHEELING.
Additional Testimony
OF THE
EXCELLENT QUALITIES
OF THE
Burke & Barnes'
FIRE PROOF SAFES.
[From the Pittsburgh Commercial.]
One of our bankers who has witnessed the effects of the great Chicago fire on the safes, so-called fire-proof, informs us that a greater part of those which were directly in contact with the fire failed to protect the papers inside—that the safes already advertised as having withstood the fire were in most cases protected by vaults or covered by fallen debris, and thus kept cool. With this being the common result, it was with feelings of local pride that he examined the books and papers of Messrs. Rumsey, Williams & Co., No. 28 Chamber of Commerce, *taken from a Burke & Barnes Safe of the old pattern, and found them in a state of* PERFECT PRESERVATION, *though fully exposed to the flames, while expensive Eastern and Cincinnati safes turned out their contents charred and unrecognizable.* There is no reason why our city builders cannot make as good safes and better than those put up elsewhere, and no reason, except *fashion*, that our merchants should go to other cities for their safes.
ANOTHER BLAST FOR THE BURKE AND BARNES' SAFES.
It is not alone in Chicago these safes have so frequently been in actual conflagration and proved themselves to be *par excellence* in every particular, as will be seen by the following:

OFFICE OF
WHEELING IRON AND NAIL CO.,
Wheeling, W. Va., November 29, 1871.
Messrs. Burke & Barnes, Pittsburgh, Pa.
GENTLEMEN—This will certify that we had in our office when it was burned on the 31st of September last, one of your fire proof safes, and we are pulished to say that *the safe proved perfect* in every respect preserving our books and papers as fully as could be expected under the circumstances.
Yours respectfully, C. D. HUBBARD, Sec'y.

OFFICE AND WORKS OF THE
BURKE AND BARNES'
Fire and Thief Proof Safes,
129 AND 131 THIRD AVE.,
PITTSBURGH.
no8:fithr.

BAILEY & C
Chestnut & 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Jewelers and Silversmiths.
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
PLATED WARE.
Quality Guaranteed.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
TTHS

Lane & Bodley,
JOHN AND WATER STREETS,
Cincinnati, O.
Manufacture Stationary and Portable
STEAM ENGINES.
Boilers and Mill Work.
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS
With Solid Iron Frames, Wrought Iron Head Blocks and Friction Feed.
Lath and Shingle Machines,
WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,
SHAFTING,
Hangers, Pulleys and Couplings,
SAFETY POWER ELEVATORS.
Our designs, Patterns, Tools and Facilities are the most COMPLETE and EXTENSIVE in the country, enabling us to produce the BEST WORK at the LOWEST PRICE.
Illustrated Catalogues and prices furnished free on application to
no-26:57-TTH-eowF LANE & BODLEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
WM. SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY,
Invites Special Attention to the Following
LOW PRICES
FOR
Good Seasonable Goods.
At 25c., Heavy Double Warp Colored Poplins.
At 25c., Fine Striped Poplins.
At 20c., Fast Colored Prints, best makes and styles.
At 25c., Fine French Chintzes, worth 37½c.
At 37½c., Satine Cloths, new winter shades.
At 12½c., Good Styles Delaines, best quality.
At 12½c., Plain Gray Casset.
At 12½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels, a large lot.
At 25c., Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels.
At 90c., Black Waterproof, good quality, an extra bargain.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
Dress Plaids.
AT 60 CENTS.
JAPANESE SILKS.
Beautiful Styles, Striped and Plaid.
Blankets, Comforts, Quilts, Coverlets, Cloaking Cloths, Waterproof Cloths, Cassimeres and Flannels, at the
LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

GRATES.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WELLMAN PATENT
Reflector Stoves
AND
GRATES,
KELL'S PATENT
IRON HEARTH,
The Anchor Sad Iron,
FIRE IRON STANDS, &C.
The Reflector Is the best and Cleanest Grate in existence. It consumes less fuel and produces more heat than any other. We challenge a trial.
The Iron Hearth Will be found more desirable and cheaper than either Marble or Brick.
THE GREAT REPUTATION OF THE
Anchor Sad Iron Has induced parties to adopt our style with the intention of deceiving the public. We caution our customers and the public generally against this fraud.
Our Irons are all PLANED and bear the ANCHOR our Trade Mark on the upper side.
Samples of the Grates may be seen at BARNES', corner Third avenue and Market street. GOODWIN'S, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the
WEST POINT FOUNDRY,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Water Street,
PITTSBURGH.
au23:57

Notice to Property Owners.
OFFICE CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
PITTSBURGH, November 29, 1871.
All persons owning property in the Twelfth (12th) ward, also property lying between the eastern line of said Twelfth ward and Thirty-third (late Boundary) street are required to leave the deeds of their property at this office for the purpose of having them registered in accordance with the 10th section of an act of Assembly entitled "An act providing for the registry of lots in the city of Pittsburgh."
SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of all owners of houses and lots, or tracts of ground, to furnish forthwith descriptions of their property to the Engineer, to aid him in making up his book of plans, and whensoever such descriptions shall have been furnished, and the certificate of the Engineer and his assistant shall be received, no property so returned shall be subject to sale for taxes or municipal claims thereafter to accrue as lien of record thereon, except as in the name of the owner returned; and after recovery of suit and service of the writ on him, as in the case of a summons *scire facias* or other appropriate writ, should it be neglected or omitted, or not complied with as promptly as may be deemed necessary to insure the early completion of the plans; then after one month's notice by public advertisement in the official papers of the city to the owners of real estate in said city not registered, and a written or printed notice shall have been served on the owner or owners, or delivered upon the property, should they fail to have such record made, then and in that case they shall be subject to a fine of five dollars for each month of such neglect, dating from the termination of said advertisement, and in case the same be neglected for the space of six months, a lien for the accumulated fines and costs shall be filed and collected as municipal liens are now or may be hereafter by law collected, the said fines to be paid into the city treasury; the notice to parties failing to register property may be given so as to embrace the property of any particular ward or section, or any number of wards or the city at large, at the discretion of the said City Engineer.
H. J. MOORE,
City Engineer.

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au26-tf

CONVERSION

U.S. Five-Twenty Bonds

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, which, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive cash for their Five Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4⅞ per cent. interest.

We invite the attention of investors to RAILROAD BONDS, which we are offering for sale, saying from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.

no14:s6

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the new Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,

bearing 7 per cent. interest, FREE OF ALL TAXATION. Principal and interest guaranteed by the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES received in exchange at Market Rates.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

no7:2tf19

GEO. B. HILL & CO.

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

Collection made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST., and PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSOR TO S. JONES & CO.,)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at low est market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade,

NEW YORK, December 6, 1871.

Gold weak at 109¾, which is the lowest price reached since 1862. Loans were made at from 4 to 7 per cent., gold, for carrying. Clearances $45,500,000. Governments firm, with a moderate business. The offers to the Government amounted to $13,000,000, at from 109.74 to 110.50; awards $11,450, at from 109.74 to 109.87. Stocks irregular, the principle dealings being in Western Union, Northwestern, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore and Reading. The market at the close was dull, though a little firmer than it has been during the day. Money firm at 7 per cent currency to 7 for gold; 1-16 paid for carrying stocks. State bonds—Tennessees firm; remainder were weak in the forenoon, selling at 50; later in the day 45 was bid.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

Governments.—Coupons of 1881, 117¾; 5-20s of '62, 109⅝; do '64, 110⅝; do 65, 111⅜; new do 109¾; currency 6s, 113.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 98; Tennessee old, 67; do new 67; do new 6's, new, 67; do old, 61; North Carolina old, 35¾; do new 15.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 68¾; Quicksilver, 23¾; Adams Express, 67¾; Wells-Fargo, 55; A. M. U. 59; United States, 47¾; Pacific Mail, 48¾; New York Central, 93¾; Erie, 18¾; Reading, 91¾; do preferred, 64; Hariem, 117½; do preferred, 1.3½; Reading, 115¾; Michigan Central, 113; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 125¾; Northwestern, 69¾; do preferred, 89¾; Rock Island, 103; New Jersey Central, 124; St. Paul, 34; do preferred, 77¾; Wabash, 63¾; do preferred, 82; Fort Wayne, 96; Terre Haute, 16; do preferred, 50; Chicago & Alton, 116; do preferred, 119; Ohio & Mississippi, 42; C. C. & C., 86; Burlington & Quincy, 129; Lake Shore, 89¾; Panama, 185; Illinois Central, 142; Union Pacific, 29¾; Central Pacific bonds, 103¾; Union do, 91¾.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, December 6, 1871.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	109¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	117¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	110¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	110¾
U. S. 5-20s '65	111¾
U. S. 10-40s	109¾
5-20s Jan. & Jy. '65	113¾
5-20s Jan. & Jy. '67	113¾
5-20s Jan. & Jy. '68	114¾
U. P. R. R.	89
C. P. R. R.	91¾
Cy. Pacifics	113

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, December 6, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4 qls; refined do, 4¾@4¾; Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate Soda, 4¼@4¾.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of fair to medium at 5@5½, and prime to choice at 6@6½.

APPLES—We can report a steady demand and regular sales at $2@3 per bbl for common to prime and $3.50 for choice. Receipts continue light and no increase need be looked for while this weather holds out.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand for the better grades with sales at 29@32 for medium to good and 34@37 for prime choice.

BROOM CORN—Is reported quiet and unchanged—arrivals light and there is not inquirr at present; we continue to quote at 9@12 cts, as to quality.

BEANS—In good supply and rather dull though prices are without quotable change; $2 @2.50 per bushel, according to quality.

BEES-WAX—Scarce, and wanted at 33c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is easier but unchanged; regular sales in a jobbing way at $4¾ per cwt.

CORN MEAL—Sales of small lots at 85@90 cts per bushel.

CHEESE—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl; Essendale, $4.00@4.50; Colonial Plaster, $4.25 @4.50.

CRANBERRIES—Jersey cultivated, $11@13 per bbl. Sackett's Belle Berries, $17.

CHEESE—Is quoted, in a jobbing way, from store, at 15¾@16 for prime New York Goshen; 15@15¾ for prime Ohio Goshen; 14@14¾ for Factory, and 14@13¾ for Dairy.

CIDER—Is reported scarce, at $5@8 per bbl, according to quality.

CAMPHON OIL—Is quoted at 20¾@21 cts for standard brands in car load lots.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches quiet but unchanged; halves, 10@10½ cts; mixed, 8@8½; quarters, 7@7½; Apples, 6@7 for common to fair and 8@8½ for prime to choice.

DRESSED HOGS—In demand but unchanged; regular sales at 5@5½.

EGGS—The arrivals continue very meagre and they sell readily at 33. Pickled eggs selling at 25@30, according to condition.

FLOUR—The market is steady with a fair trade, but there is no change whatever in prices. Good spring extras, $7@7.25; good to choice red winter extras, $7.50@8; choice to fancy Minnesota baker's flour $7.75. Rye Flour $5.50 @5.75.

FEATHERS—Scarce; prime live geese, not mixed, are selling at 74@75c. Mixed we quote 60@65c, as to quality. Packers should keep each kind separate, and they will always find it pays, as a few dark feathers in a bag condemns the whole as being mixed, thereby reduces the price.

GRAIN—The grain market continues quiet and devoid of anything particularly new or important; the demand is almost entirely of a local character, and there has been little or no change in prices for so-se days. The arrivals of Wheat continue light and with a steady milling demand, prices are steady but unchanged; $1.45@1.47 for good to prime red and $1.48 and more for white. Oats steady but quiet—offerings not so large, and it is expected that there will soon be an improved demand; sales at 42@46 for mixed to prime white by the car load —usual advance for small lots in store. Corn is considerably firmer, in consequence of the suspension of navigation, and better prices are expected; new may be quoted at 56@60 and old at 62@65. Barley is still reported dull, most of the brewers for the present being pretty well stocked, and we understand that there is considerable on this market, which, of course, is not without effect. Rye is quiet and nominal at 82@86—no sales, and so far as we can learn there is not much offering.

GROCERIES—Coffees continue strong and prices are well maintained, sugars are reported dull in the east and refineds are a shade lower. Molasses and Syrups continue dull. Rice is firm at the advance noted in the recent advance. Following are the ruling quotations:

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13¾; A. 12¾; B. 12¾; Ex. C. 12¾; C. Yellow, 12¼; Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11¾; Prime, 11; Good, 10¾. Cuba Sugars—10¾@11. Demerara, 12½@ 12¾. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra C. Yellow, 11¾; C. C. 10¾; other grades, 9@11.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 24; Prime, 23; Good, 22; Fair, 21@21½. Java, 28@30. Laguayra, 25@ 26. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 30. Lower grades, 24@25.

SYRUPS—Havemyer & Elder's, 70. White Honey, 70. Lovering's, 90. Durant's, 75. Sugar Drips, 75; Brune's, 70; other grades, 48@60. New Orleans Molasses, 50@58. New crop, 60@70.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9¼; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 8. Paulas, 8¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 24. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 5. Cloves, 35. Nutmegs, $1.40.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2½@2¾ cts.

HOMINY—Sales at $3.50 per bbl.

HONEY—Sales at 35@40 cts.

HEMP—Kentucky rough, $165 per ton; single dressed, $240; Scutched, $190@195.

HAY—The market is firmer but unchanged; sales at $24@26 for fair to strictly prime.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra quoted at $2@85 and No. 2 at 88.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $1.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Limestone, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Quoted at $20@21 per ton for Bran; $24@25 for Seconds, and $33@36 for Middlings.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $3.00@3.50 per bushel. Walnuts, 4@4½. Shellbarks, $1.50@1.75.

ONIONS—Dull but unchanged; common reds, $2.50@2.75 per bbl; Silver Skins, $3@3.25.

POTATOES—Prime Peach Blows, 70 cts by the car load 75@80 for small lots. Prime Jersey Sweets $4.25@4.50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Plain Bacon Shoulders, 7¾; ribbed sides, 8; short-ribbed sides, 9¾; sugar cured shoulders, clear sides, 9¾; sugar cured hams, 14¾. Lard: in 9; sugar cured hams, 14¾. Lard: in tes, old, 9; new 10; in kegs, 10¾; in half bbls, 10¾; Ham sausage, 11 cts. Dried Beef, 16. Bolo Ham sausage, 11 cts. Dried Beef, 16. Bolo Ham sausage, 11 cts. Breakfast Bacon, 10.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 45@50 cts per pair; dressed, 12@13 cts per lb; live Turkeys, 7½@8.00 each; dressed, 14@16.

RAGS—4@4½ cts per lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.35, by the car load lots, and $1.50 for small lots; $6.25@6.50 for bonding and $5.75@7 selling. Timothy Seed $3 @3.50. Flaxseed is in steady demand at $1.80.

SHAKER CORN—18@14 cents per lb.

TENNESSEE—Is quoted at 4¾ cts per lb, or $90 per ton.

TURNIPS—Very dull; quoted nominally at 50 cts per bushel.

WILLOWS—Stock almost used up, with none to come in until new crop; selling freely at 13c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, } WEDNESDAY December 6, 1871. }

CATTLE.

The arrivals thus far have been light, and with an improved demand and more encouraging advices from the east, the market is firmer, and although no sales as yet have been made at any advance, prices are higher. There are more buyers in attendance than for several weeks past, and furthermore, they mean business; recently they have been very timid, and there was good cause for them exercising more than usual caution, as the eastern markets have been very fickle; one day trade would be good, while the next day, if the arrivals should happen to be a little large, it would be the reverse. This being the case, shipping cattle to either New York or Philadelphia markets has been a very risky business of late, and it is not strange that shippers should be very careful.

The average quality of the offerings thus far differs but little from that of last week; the great majority, as is nearly always the case, were of the common and medium grades, though there were several very fine droves, but they were held at pretty stiff prices. Prime steers weighing 1,400 lbs. may be quoted at 5¼@5½ cts; we heard of one bunch of fancy for which 7 cts was bid, and of another, which was held at 7½ cts—these quotations are for fancy stock, and cannot therefore be taken fairly as an index of the market. Smith, Watson & Co. sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
40	38,000	5 35	19	19,970	4 50
17	21,900	5 25	16	19,960	4 65

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:

19	21,940	5 62	19	21,540	4 50
20	20,740	5 00	18	18,770	5 25
20	21,560	4 40	17	18,950	4 75
9	9,920	5 00	9	9,084	5 00

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold:

19	18,670	4 00	20	17,200	3 60
15	14,420	4 50	4	3,230	2 50
11	14,060	4 00	4	3,380	3 00

Sadler H & Co sold:

17	21,760	5 15	18	19,850	4 45

Hedges, Taylor & Huff sold:

38	39,430	4 55	26	30,580	5 00
19	18,180	4 60	19	18,380	4 50
18	22,660	5 37	18	17,250	3 75
15	15,060	3 87	2	1,8 0	4 50

SHEEP.

The "run" of sheep is again light and with an average demand, the market is strong and prices, particularly for the best grades, are a shade better. Prime extra fine wool sheep, smooth and fat, may be quoted at 5¾@6 cts, one bunch of fancy brought 6¾, an outside price. The most of the sales, however, are within the range of 4@5 cts.

Hazelwood & B sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
93	7,770	4 50	343	39,060	5 40
50	3,900	4 30	265	20,250	6 00

Sadler, H & Co. sold:

165	15,320	5 25	180	16,340	4 55
112	9,230	4 50	24	1,980	4 10

Hedges, Taylor & Huff, sold:

181	16,140	4 85	74	7,790	5 90
200	18,150	5 50	81	6,620	4 10

Smith, Watson & Co. sold:

30	per head	$1.75	60	5,850	5 00
169	16,846	5 15	157	12,480	4 12
118	9,815	4 50	186	14,340	4 60
179	17,150	5 80	187	17,110	5 15
187	per head	2 60	99	10,310	5 50

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:

119	11,380	4 20	99	8,860	4 25
170	16,660	4 75	80	4,320	5 25
88	8,460	5 35	201	16,610	5 12

HOGS

The market is fairly active and with a fair demand, and only moderate arrivals, prices are strong and as compared with Monday, a shade higher; we now quote Philadelphia weights at 4.55 to 5.35, and Yorkers at 4.35 to 4.55. The cold weather was not without its effect in stimulating the market and putting up prices, and the packers, Messrs. Smith, Springer Harbaugh & Co., have commenced buying, and it is possible that some more of them will be heard from before long. Light hogs are not probable, as we understand, with the exception of Harbaugh & Co., and Hanna & Co., our pork men will keep their stock in the west instead of killing here.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
119	20,690	4 20	117	25,830	4 20
66	15,940	4 25	62	12,640	4 25
57	15,120	4 20	76	2,750	4 50
81	22,560	4 30	92	20,540	4 25
51	9,960	4 30	45	14,990	4 50
25	6,750	4 50	55	10,440	4 50
36	7,170	4 20	53	10,480	4 50
92	23,370	4 20	54	14,250	4 50
79	8,250	4 45	30	6,210	4 50
175	28,560	4 50	62	17,720	4 2
61	7,750	4 50	48	13,660	4 45
61	13,310	4 30	51	11,180	4 45
35	12,560	4 50	121	29,140	4 35
56	11,930	3 30	18	4,610	4 50

Smith, Watson & Co. sold:

69	20,770	4 55	35	9,580	4 45
42	12,380	4 20	45	13,310	4 50
42	12,260	4 50	95	24,260	4 55
33	7,650	4 25	30	8,650	4 21
42	12,080	4 20	77	15,180	4 55
60	13,250	4 45	51	12,980	4 45
61	15,990	4 35	118	25,470	4 35

Holmes, L & Co sold:

54	12,900	4 50	48	11,880	4 50
65	13,820	4 30	32	8,800	4 50
59	14,990	4 38	54	10,210	4 50
41	11,250	4 35	74	20,460	4 55
37	11, 30	4 30	95	26,360	4 57
84	15,780	4 30	51	10,310	4 45
122	24,780	4 30	103	20,220	4 50
94	25,000	4 35	101	25,330	4 35
56	14,480	4 35	49	12,940	4 30
178	44,250	4 35	44	11,260	4 30
96	25,330	4 30	294	82,700	4 35
86	22,920	4 35	95	26,190	4 30
83	18,021	4 35	96	24,380	4 30
84	21,420	4 25	107	26,6 0	4 21
106	22,400	4 15	100	24,350	4 25
73	21,830	4 45	110	28,470	4 25
117	26,740	4 25	97	24,350	4 30

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, December 6, 1871. }

The refined market was reported weaker to-day, and December, as compared with yesterday, a shade lower; sales at 21¾, and, late in the afternoon, 21¾ was bid; January to March, 22¾ bid; January to February, nominal at 22. Crude, also weaker and lower; we can report sales at Parker at 23.82½—quoted at 23.93¾ yesterday.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Lilly O W, account H McKelvy	450
Standard O W, account T Hackett	634
National O W, account W Stewart	462
Standard O W, account W Stewart	240
Standard O W, account Tack Bro	900
Sperling O W, account H S Duncan	858
Model O W, account J Bushnell	320
Sunbeam O W, account Wm Stewart	480
Standard O W, account Murry & Herbert	160
Vista O W, account T P Miller	164
Total	4,896

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R. December 5.

John Spear & Co., 3/4 bbls refined oil to Warring, K & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 571 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bro. 367 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co, 518 bbls refined oil to Tack. Bros & Co. Phila.

J. M. Hiter, 198 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & L., 275 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

J. A. McKee & Son, 491 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 2,624 bbls.

[By P. & A. Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 6, 5 P. M.—December 22c; January 22¼c; February 23¾c. Crude 12c, says 2,000 December 22c; 2,000 January 22¾c; 2,000 February 23¾c.

12 M.—December 22c asked; January and February 22¾c. Crude 11¾c.

NEW YORK, December 6, 12 M.—Market continues quiet and dull; prices unchanged; we quote December 22¼@22½c; nothing doing. Crude very firm, owing to an advance and firmness on creek; sales at 13¾@13¾c for last two weeks of December; spot firm at 13¾c.

3 P. M.—Market continues steady and prices firm; rumored settlement of 2,000 December contracts at 22¾c; and sales of 800 at 23c. Crude firm and prices have advanced since morning; sales of 2,800 spot at 13¾c, features held at same price.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, December 6, 11:12 A. M.—Market firm at $4.30. No sales.

ROUSEVILLE, December 6, 11:30 A. M.—Market very firm; offering 30@32½c, and holding off for 40c.

PLEASANTVILLE, December 6, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet and firm at $4.20.

OIL CITY, December 6, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet and firm at $4.00@4.50.

TIDIOUTE, December 6, 2 P. M.—Market very firm at $4.10@4.15.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms, PITTSBURGH, F. W. & C. R. R.

	cars.		cars.
Zug & Co. metal	2	J Moorhead, metal	2
Nimick & Co. metal	3	Hallman H. & metal	3
Total			10

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Co. 6	Zug & Co. metal	2	
Rees, G & Co, metal	1	J Moorhead, metal	1
Wilson, G & Co., o	1	W. Smith, m	2
Zug & Co. ore	1	Nimick & Co. metal	1
McKnight & Co. ore	1	Graff, B & Co. ore	6
McKnight, P & Co. m	1		
Total			21

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Rogers & B., m	1	Byers, McC & Co. m	1
Total			2

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Byers, McC & Co.	1	Porter & Co. metal	2
J W Porter, metal	2		
Total			5

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

J Reamer, metal	2	Bryan & C. metal	2
Total			4

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 6, 4:30 P. M.—Consols: money 92¾; account 92¾. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20's '62, 92; do. '65, 92¼; do. '67, 93½; 10-40's, 90¾.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 6.—Cotton active and firmer; middling upland 9¾d. Wheat; red winter 1s 7d. Flour 25@26s. Mess pork 50s. Cheese 61s.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily with 30 inches in the channel. Weather moderated yesterday and last evening, there was every appearance of an old fashioned snow storm.

Navigation is entirely suspended. The Monongahela river packets have been laid—it was reported that this stream was closed at McKeesport. The Allegheny and Ohio rivers are closed at different points.

The towboat Fox which sunk near the copper works on Monday night was successfully raised on Tuesday.

The Sea Gull is reported laid up at Merriman; St. Charles at Safe Harbor; Arlington at Parkersburg; and the Messenger is supposed to be in that vicinity.

—The amount of wharfage collected at Louisville, last week, was $822.25.

—Capt. E. W. Gould, writing from Pittsburgh, under date of Nov. 30, to Capt. W. W. Ater, says: Our St. Louis "committee" adjourned last night to dine in Washington, on Monday next, and as I was so far from home, concluded to go from here directly on, as soon as I shall make the necessary arrangements for printing and mailing the result of our meeting.

We have succeeded in framing a bill, or amending the present law in a manner that will greatly benefit the marine commerce of our country, if we can succeed in getting it passed by Congress. The bill is not what it should be, but with the diversity of interest and the necessary complication of the varied requirements of navigation of ocean, lake and river, we have been as successful as I anticipated. As all the other members live nearer than I do, they got off last night, hoping to spend a part of Thanksgiving day at home.

—The following communication from Messrs Durfee and Peck, appears in the St. Louis *Democrat* of Monday: We notice the report from Mr. Moore, clerk of the Andrew No. 2, in your issue of the 27th ult., which says that "the steamer Nellie Peck was considerably damaged, chains broken, &c., by lying on a shore Sioux City," she has no chains broken, and, in fact, the engines out of the upper river are refurnished, and is ready for an early trip next spring. Mr. Moore would do well to confine himself to facts. The Nellie lies in good winter quarters at Sioux City. Will you please correct the report, as it is an injury to her insurance.

—The damage to the miter sills of the new canal locks has been repaired, and men are at work pumping out the water in the locks and at the outlet, where they have closed the cofferdam, that the debris may be removed and other sills examined.

—The Palestine, coming up, was run into by the W. F. Curtis, at the head of Bine River Island, below Louisville, Sunday night, tearing away a part of her guards and knocking five or six hogs overboard. The Curtis received no damage so far as known, but it was reported she had lost a wheel.

—Capt. H. A. Jones, of the Cincinnati and Memphis Packet Company, was in town from the Ohio river was frozen so solid at Cincinnati early in December that teams crossed, drawing two cords of wood. The river was frozen till after New Year when it broke up, and then froze again afterward.

—Capt. J. T. Stockdale a member of the committee appointed by the Louisville Convention to revise the steamboat laws, was to be in the city of Chicago, on the 5th inst.

—At St. Paul it has heretofore been the practice to have a grand steamboat excursion annually, on the 1st of December, to advertise the mildness of the climate. There was no excursion this year.

—Captain John W. Bryant, late of the Coast and Red river trade, was married on the 23d, at Live Oak Grove, La., to Miss Lilly Stackhouse.

—The Globe Insurance Company of Cincinnati refused to take cargo risks on Monday, in consequence of the cold weather.

—Capt. Sam. Shurman is loading the Kate Putnam at Cincinnati for New Orleans.

—The Mollie Moore and San Juan arrived at New Orleans on Monday.

—The E. H. Durfee at last accounts was at St. Louis waiting for the weather to moderate. She is loaded for New Orleans.

—The Messenger from St. Louis passed Ironton on Monday en route for this port.

—Gen. Weitzel is lying very ill at his residence in New Albany.

—Nevel, youngest son of Capt. John C. Reno died on Monday, aged about 30 months.

—The Exchange, one of the wind Sunday night, was compelled to lie over at Warsaw.

—The W. H. Brown, with 16,000 bbls salt in tow for St. Louis, is ice-bound at Cairo.

STEAM PUMPS.

John M. Cooper,

No. 883 PENN STREET,

1479

OILS, COOPERAGE, &c.

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Petroleum Refinery.

SPECIALTY.

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1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Spanish and Oak;
100 Doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands;

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LARD—Prime new country in bbls and kegs.

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20 casks Extra Manganese;
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500 bbls extra No. 1 Flour for sale by

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Has on hand a large and well selected stock of STOVES, TINWARE, FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., which he offers to purchasers at very low rates. Call and examine my stock. au9

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Corner Liberty and Ni streets.

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Cash Insurance Co.,

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No. 423 FIFTH AVENUE, SECOND FLOOR. PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL ALL PAID UP.

DIRECTORS:

| |

Thief.

of Mr. Fred. road, Seventh into by a thief harness, valued ieu. The fact was t the office of Alder- icer, after being search- Mount Washington, been sold to a resident is now looking for the

ot in the Head.

ning a couple of convivial indi- ge Wolf and John Wirt met in a Ohio street, Allegheny. When me heated in argument and Wirt en- d to silence his opponent by muscular d which he used a beer-glass, with dam- effect on Wolf's head. Dr. Holtzman ded the victim, and yesterday an infor- ation for aggravated assault and battery as made before Alderman Bolster. Wirt has not yet been arrested.

Seasonable Goods.

The hardware store of Messrs. Straub and Gross, No. 71 Federal street Allegheny, has received during the past few days a large addition to their fresh stock of seasonable goods such as skates for men, boys and Misses in great variety and of various styles, childrens' tool chests, real novelties, and very acceptable to youngsters as a holiday gift; also a full line of butchers' tools, of superior quality of make. To all who are in want of anything in the hardware line, we recommend the enterprising house of Messrs. Straub and Gross. Remember the No. 71 Federal street, Allegheny.

South Side Sanitary Matters.

Last evening the Birmingham Sanitary Committee held a meet ng, when the Health Officer reported twelve new cases of small-pox for the week and five deaths.

The bills of Dr. Thomas, amounting to $26, and Dr. Riggs, $20, for vaccinating, were presented and ordered to be paid; also the Health Officer's bill of $76.

The members of the Committee then adjourned to the Walton Eagle House, to meet with the committee from East Birmingham, but a quorum of that body not being present, no business was transacted.

Joseph Horne & Co.'s Penn Ave. Stores.

Choice goods for evening and party wear opened this (Thursday) morning, consisting of rich laces, in point, gaze, Applique and Duchesse; lace collars, new shapes; elegant collarettes, Berthas and handkerchiefs, point gauze, Applique and Duchesse laces, all widths, in new patterns of exquisite design; black Brussels thread laces, Berthas, fan covers, &c.; also, Applique lace fans and fancies; ivory, shell and silk fans, &c. These are all very elegant and choice goods, and those desiring to obtain the latest and best styles in this line should not fail to call at an early date and make their selections.

Small-Pox.

The citizens of the First ward, Allegheny, are not pleased with the action of the Board of Health in ordering small-pox goods and chattels to be burned near the foot walk on South avenue. We hope the matter will be attended to, as no small-pox is known to be in the First ward, and if the thing is not stopped the citizens will have to ask of the courts protection against the Board of Health. It is certainly a mistake to *burn infected goods through the city*, and burn them near to houses where no small-pox exists. Why not burn the goods on the premises where the contagion already exists? We hope the Board will attend to the matter promptly.

Slander Suit.

Yesterday Mr. Thomas Scandrett, of Allegheny, entered suit in the Prothonotary's office against Archibald McFarland, for slander. Mr. Scandrett alleges that McFarland has freely circulated a report that he (Scandrett) collected five dollars from him for campaign purposes in the last Presidential contest which was not used for political purposes. In making the statement it is further alleged Mr. McFarland did maliciously in a manner which severely reflects upon the integrity of Mr. Scandrett, and is very profuse in his vituperations. For all of which legal redress is sought. The usual summons was issued returnable the third Monday of December.

Child Burned.

Yesterday morning a little daughter of Prof. J. M. Caldwell, principal of the Third ward, Allegheny, schools, was very severely injured. She was standing with her back toward the fire when her dress was blown against the fire and in a moment was ignited. The mother of the child was in the room and at once tore part of the burning clothing off and succeeded in smothering the flames. The child however was very badly burnt on the back and arms. Her mother also suffered, her hands being scorched by the burning clothing. Dr. Johnston was called in and rendered medical assistance. The injuries to the little girl—who is only eight years of age—are painful but no serious consequences are apprehended.

The Hays-Humbert Fight.

The old Humbert-Hays fight will be called up in the Common Pleas court this morning, and interesting developments are anticipated. This is an old difficulty which originated at the time of the primary meetings over a year ago, when the two parties mentioned had a hot contest of the Aldermanship candidacy in the First ward. Hays, according to the count was successful by two votes, but on another count defeated just that number. He charges "ballot-box" stuffing and has appealed to the courts. The matter has been allowed to rest for more than a year, but will probably be finally settled to-day. There are numerous charges made on either side, but they thus far amount only to talk, and it is perhaps best to wait for proof.

Cotton Machinery for Sale.

It will be seen by the advertisement of Taylor & Co., in this paper that the entire machinery of a very snug little Cotton factory in Allegheny city, is to be offered for sale at auction on the 16th inst. The sale takes place in consequence of the death of one of the firm, and will be peremptory. A fine opportunity is thus presented for some enterprising practical manufacturer to obtain at much less than cost a small Cotton factory—more profitable generally than large ones. Our own experience justifies this remark. We understand this machinery is in excellent order and adapted to the production of Batting, Carpet Chain, Candlewicks, &c., articles always in demand and profitable to make. A very small capital invested in this little factory cannot fail to pay well. Let practical manufacturers or spinners see to it that this chance is not neglected.

Municipal Pay Roll for November.

From the returns presented to Controller, the municipal expenses during November exhibit as follows:

Roads, 1st district	$ 699 90
Roads, 21 district	1,481 80
Roads, 3d district	1,431 54
Streets, 1st district	1,740 79
Streets, 2d district	1,312 04
Streets, 3d district	1,477 17
Survey Department	1,094 55
Engineers Department	1,086 91
Register Department	260 00
Diamond Market	146 66
Allegheny Wharf	128 83
Fifth Avenue Market	110 00
Charities	666 66
Police	8,992 15
Total	$19,958 99

A Fire Extinguisher Proves Itself to be Always Ready.

OFFICE PENN'S SALT M'F'NG CO., No. 26 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa., December 5, 1871.)

Messrs. Geo. T. Carter & Co., General Agents:

GENTLEMEN: At a fire which occurred yesterday in a building adjoining us in this city, we used a Fire Extinguisher that had been standing in our office for over a year, and extinguished the fire instantly. The fire occurred in a place very difficult to get at without the use of a machine of this kind.

This accident has strengthened our opinion based on previous experience that it would be foolish to expose ourselves to any extra danger by being without Fire Extinguishers.

Yours truly,
CLIFFORD PEMBERTON,
General Agent.

First Ward, Allegheny, Again.

A communication published in our local columns yesterday, referring to the recent contest in this ward, appears to be considered by some as reflecting on the good name and character of our esteemed friend, Mr. David Stewart, who acted as Judge at the primary election. Mr. Stewart assures us that he knows positively that within the bag containing the ballots was in his possession, it was impossible for any one to tamper with its contents; and, so far as he is concerned, no one charges him with tampering or in any way meddling with the votes cast. His character for honesty and strict integrity is not doubted by any one, within our knowledge; and we know the gentleman so well, and his character so intimately, that we cheerfully vindicate him from any reflection, and wholly exonerate him from all blame. If any tampering was done with the ballot-box, we feel assured it was not by David Stewart, and we freely state this as our belief.

Fire at Maltby's.

Fire Mashal Butler was engaged yesterday in investigating the circumstances of the fire at Maltby's building, No. 52 Fifth avenue, which occurred yesterday morning. The fire completely destroyed the interior of the lower floor, and extended to the second floor which was occupied as a billiard hall, the tables of which were destroyed.

In the rear of the building was the stable, in which were kept three valuable horses that perished. The fire is thought to have originated there, as the private watchman of the building discovered a small fire there about seven o'clock the evening previous; he threw a few buckets of water upon it, and afterwards supposing it extinguished, left. Another theory is that it was caused by a defective flue.

The loss will reach about $7 000. The building and its contents are fully insured.

The loss is principally in the billiard room. The tables were completely destroyed. The insurance is $4,000, one-half in the Alemannia of Pittsburgh, and the balance in the "Union" of San Francisco. On the building the loss is about $3,000. There is insurance to the amount of $1,500 equally divided in the International of New York, and the Delaware Mutual.

Death of William Mussler.

This excellent young man died on Monday, aged thirty-one years. He was born in this country, of German parentage. He has been suffering for a long time with ulcerated sore throat. For the last eight weeks he was confined to the house, but hopes of his recovery were not relinquished when we visited him on Sunday last. We then apprehended that the disease had become pulmonary, and despaired of his recovery, although we had no suspicion that we were never again to see him alive. He died on the following day, and his funeral took place yesterday, attended by a large concourse of friends. Mr. Mussler traveled in Europe a few years ago for health and returned quite restored, as all supposed, but his disease has doubtless lurked in his system, insidiously working to its final consummation in death.

Mr. Mussler was a very pure young man, an excellent clerk, and has been Secretary and Treasurer for several years of the Triumph Oil Company, and recently engaged with his relatives in the leather business. His loss to the directors of the oil company, his business partners, to very many friends, and especially to his wife, mother and only sister, is irreparable. He was much endeared to all by his gentle manners and many virtues.

BREVITIES.

RETAIL coal dealers busy.

FATHER O'ROURKE convalescent.

MORGAN takes his defeat very cheerfully.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS Monday afternoon.

SOMEWHAT mythical—the Board of Trade.

The Post had that old rooster out yesterday.

SKATING park stocks are slippery investments.

ORDER of good quality is rather scarce this season.

THE ice men are taking ice from the lakelet in the park.

MATT CANNING is moving this way with Ettie Henderson.

THE Monongahela River is frozen over and navigation is suspended.

MARK, the man who now wears a new hat as a gambler on elections.

JAUNESCHEK's engagement is by no means as successful as it should be.

INTEMPERANCE daily finds fresh victims as the Coroner's books show.

COMLEY has not given up the struggle; but proposes to try again in '74.

THE ice houses are being made ready for next Summer's supply of ice.

STRUEBENVILLE apes larger cities and has the small-pox in as great a epidemic.

TILTON to-night will tell what he knows about farming—the mind to good use.

A RANGE exploded in a house on North avenue yesterday morning. Nobody hurt.

As much as $20,000 must have changed hands on the result of the Mayoralty contest.

COL. JACK STEWART promises the annual sleigh ride to the court house officials and his friends.

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY SWOOPE is expected home this week. His health has greatly improved.

THERE is an absolute coal famine in the city from the lack of ability of the dealers to supply orders.

BLACKMORE is already besieged with applications for office. He will retain most of the present force.

MR. ALEX. HANNA, of the First ward, Allegheny, is talked of for the Allegheny Mayoralty next term.

THE COFFIN-Hunter-Hay fight in the First ward on the contested Aldermanship question grows interesting.

THE hourly count at elections is a great convenience. It points the way the wind is blowing very faithfully.

THE attention of members of Mechanics Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., is directed to an advertisement on our first page.

WHO will inaugurate the sleighing season? The livery stable keepers of course, who always force things in a business way.

LABOR and capital have gone smoothly together during the past several years, and we believe none are worse off from the fact.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY BAYNE has appointed Officer Peter Dorsey a special detective—a proper compliment to a very worthy officer.

A NUMBER of applicants are out for succession to Capt. Kugore, as Clerk of the Markets, he being elected County Treasurer.

THE *Commercial* claims to have "single handed and alone" accomplished the defeat of Ben. Morgan by supporting him so earnestly.

KRISS KINGLE, we are glad to inform our young readers, is very well this season and promises to be liberal with his Christmas gifts.

THE VERY dearest place under heaven is the shop that does not advertise. Visit one, inquire the prices and then praise us for telling the truth.

WHAT is not for the fashionable and popular plea of impulsive insanity, reporters might have had several good hanging sensations this winter.

DR. H. GROSS and H. W. Oliver, Jr., Esq., will again be elected Presidents of Councils in all probability. No more worthy selections could be made.

THE THINNEST attempt at wit we ever noticed was that odd bit of type setting in the shape of a man on a piece of chalk which the *Post* dished up yesterday.

IRON CITY LODGE, No. 36, A. P. A., will meet to-night at their hall to take measures for restoring their property which was damaged by the fire in Maltby's building.

THE new sidewalks was inaugurated by the boys yesterday. Boys will be boys and will have their fun, so no use of grumbling about their monopolizing the walks.

THE Allegheny Board of Health will hold a special meeting on Friday evening to consider the report of the Committee in reference to the transfer of the "Lizzie" to their charge.

COUNCILMEN have now the pleasure of receiving many calls from office aspirants. Perhaps one thousand pairs of anxious eyes are set on the half score of offices within the gift of the city dads.

1872 WILL be a leap year. Then the girls will have a show at the popping of the question business. Young men, be on the alert and learn to say no, as you may have heard it said yourself sometime.

OFFICER CHARLES MEIGRANCE of the police force was defeated for constable in the Ninth ward. He is a credit to the present force and the people of the ward did not know his merits or he would have been elected.

REV. DANIEL SCHINDLER, editor *Christian Radical*, will deliver an address before the Woman's Suffrage Association of this city, on Friday evening, December 8th, in the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, above Smithfield street.

LADIES complain that beaux are not so gallant and liberal as they used to be, as they do not take them out so frequently to places of amusement. Good reason, girls—we can go as they used to do in the olden times, and that's what's the matter.

SEMPLE'S DRY GOODS store is connected with the wires outside and inside by telegraph. A lady might give an order there for a pair of kid gloves or anything else in Paris, and before she would leave the store it would be delivered in the great centre of fashion.

ONLY about eighty men and women, nearly all in the matter of life, remain in the asylum of Economy. They are worth about fifteen million dollars. Will they hold together till the last man is left? If so, the vast possessions they own will pass into the State Treasury.

YESTERDAY morning Judge Sterrett, in the Common Pleas Court, appointed R. F. Kennedy, Esq., as auditor to examine the dockets and accounts of the Prothonotary, Recorder, Register, Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, Treasurer, and make report of the same to the Auditor General, as is required by act of Assembly.

AT the annual meeting of the McKinley Lodge No. 518, Allegheny, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing Masonic year, commencing on St. John's day next: W. M., Wm. W. Brown; S. W., John H. Hare; J. W., Alexander Graham; Treasurer, J. W. Graham; S., James Brown; Trustees, Alfred Slack, John A. Myler, Ed. M. Jenkins.

AT a stated meeting of Zerrubabel H. R. A. Chapter No. 262, held last evening, the following companies were elected to serve for the ensuing Masonic year: Comp. James Bown, M. E. H.; Jas. Lee, M. E. S.; Geo. Bailey, M. E. S.; James Shidle, Treasurer; Wm. D. Spiking, Secretary; W. D. Thompson, Jas. Herdman and Chas. A. Colton, Trustees.

AN election for directors of the Monongahela Insurance Company was held Tuesday, with the following result: Wm. A. Caldwell, John H. Ricketson, Geo. A. Berr, Robt. Dalzell, William Means, James Woodburn, H. H. Palmer, D. S. H. Gilmore, James McCandless, David M. Smith, William H. Forsyth, George W. Dilworth, David McCandless, Charles Atwell.

MR. A. O. LAMBERT, our esteemed Montana correspondent, who has been for some time one of corps of civil engineers of the Northern Pacific Railroad, writes to inform us that he has "subscribed to our subscription list with the grizzly panthers," but what can we do with them? Who wants to buy them for household pets? We will sell them cheap, or exchange them for companion pieces to our eagle to Secretary Oxley, of the Allegheny Park Commission. Don't be surprised Joseph, when you get them.

WM. LEE, the man mentioned in our issue of yesterday as the one upon whom the coroner was summoned to hold an inquest, came to his death by freezing first and then falling into the fire. He was employed as a watchman at the Diamond Oil Works, in Temperanceville, and on Monday night becoming chilled through, it is supposed, he went into the office to warm himself by the fire in the grate, and was so benumbed that after falling in the fire he was unable to exert himself sufficiently to get out. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

IF PRINCE ALEXIS comes to Pittsburgh he will be shown the grain elevator, and given a ride 4 miles from its great sides for a mile in his notes. Next he will be driven through the Second avenue park and take refreshments at the Buhl Block. From thence he will be driven to the Monongahela river dam and the gentlemen escorting him will explain on the ground that it is erected by Ohio river improvement. On the return he will be shown the interior of an iron works, which will end the programme. The Allegheny Parks will not be visited, as it is definitely settled that Pittsburgh shall ignore that city entirely on entertaining the Russian prince. Why don't they consolidate and have some fun with us.

THE MAYORALTY VOTE.

Below are the full returns of the Mayoralty vote from every district, save one, in the city:

	Morgan.	*Blackmore.*	*Magee.*	*Stark*
1st ward	231	355	279	281
2d ward	206	291	264	135
3d ward	132	214	196	106
4th ward	235	225	274	181
5th ward	67	605	481	111
6th ward	353	607	567	354
7th ward	103	367	341	216
8th ward	383	310	414	277
9th ward	196	334	299	310
10th ward	118	268	118	264
11th ward	277	306	319	256
12th ward, 1st p'ct	170	249	183	236
" 2d p'ct.	172	217	179	205
13th ward 1st p'ct	146	153	164	137
" 2d p'ct.	43	29	38	35
14th ward	260	262	430	201
15th ward	199	234	267	275
16th ward, 1st p'ct	110	101	101	160
" 2d p'ct.	116	120	116	121
17th ward	78	285	307	344
18th ward	73	78	85	73
19th ward	199	146	234	113
20th ward	167	221	176	183
21st ward, 1st p'ct	187	194	189	124
" 2d p'ct.				
22d ward				
23d ward	78	19	88	10
	4,739	6,163	5,942	4,238
Blackmore's majority over Morgan				1,383
Magee's majority over Stark				1,104

Young Men's Home.

The following report exhibits the operations at the Young Men's Home on Duquesne Way during the month of November:

Number men registered	523
" sent from Mayor's office	25
" sent to Mayor's office	4
" meals given to destitute	2,167
" men furnished lodging	1,353
" assisted to employment	100
" signed temperance pledge	86
" religious services held	38
" attending religious services	1,409
Average attendance of regular boarders	46

Every effort is made to help those who are deserving. The institution is a noble one, as many families men who have been kindly cared for in it will testify. The Board of Managers deserve much credit for the excellent manner in which it is conducted. It is a matter of congratulation that there is a place in our city where, in this severe winter weather, strangers and others who are destitute can find a home, get a comfortable bed and a substantial meal.

Money In It.

Opportunities for the purchase of really good business locations, in the heart of the city, are so seldom offered, that we are pleased to have the privilege of directing the attention of business men, and those who are on the alert for a safe and profitable investment of their surplus funds, to No. 120 Market street, which is offered for sale. Property in this location cannot depreciate, but on the contrary must enhance in value with the rapid expansion of business. Inquire of J. W. F. WHITE, No. 106 Fifth avenue.

DEADLY WEAPONS.

The Right to Carry Them—Opinion of a Philadelphia Judge.

Not long since, when a would-be-assassin was arrested and taken to the Mayor's office, an argument arose as to the right of a man to carry a concealed deadly weapon. The question was one that puzzled all present, and there were many lawyers in the room at the time, and the debaters adjourned without arriving at any satisfactory conclusion on the subject. In Philadelphia last week, during the trial of Edward McNulty, in the Court of Over and Terminer, charged with the killing of Jacob Gordon, a colored witness named Peter Truitt appeared upon the stand, having in his possession a loaded pistol, which occasioned some discussion. His Honor Judge Allison said:

"There was something said, gentlemen, at an earlier stage of the case, in regard to the right of one of the witnesses to carry a loaded pistol, the witness stating, on cross-examination, that he carried it for the defence of his person; that he had been shot at three or four times, on his own door, at the election before the last, and that, as they all knew him, he did not know what they might do to him. This right was questioned by the counsel for the prisoner, but I felt it my duty to say that, upon the facts stated by the witness, he was, under the law of the land, justified in carrying upon his person a loaded pistol, and that he could bring it with him here if, under a well-grounded apprehension of peril to his person or life, he armed for defence. I repeat now to the jury the substance what I then said, and add that this not an uncertain or doubtful right; it is guaranteed to the citizen by the declaration of rights, which is a part of the fundamental law of the State, and is therefore above all acts of Assembly which would take away, abridge or take the privilege away. The language of the constitution is that "the right of the citizens to bear arms in defence of *themselves* and the State *shall not be questioned.*" This places the right above all legislative, judicial, or inferior authority, and it cannot be taken away till the constitution itself upon this subject be changed. But it it be supposed that the act of the 16th of May, 1850, is in conflict with this constitutional right, the supposition is a clear misinterpretation of the statue which makes it a crime for any person in Philadelphia to carry a concealed weapon with the intent therewith unlawfully and maliciously to do injury to any other person. This act of Assembly aimed at the intent to do unlawful and malicious injury, and is not designed to interfere with the sacred right of defence of life or person against violent or deadly assault, and is therefore in entire harmony with the constitutional privileges to which I have referred. The act declares that the jury may infer the intent to do malicious injury to the person of the citizen from the possession of a deadly weapon concealed upon the person of the party accused, but this can only be done where the purpose is unexplained; and when the jury are satisfied that the object to be accomplished is defence against threatened or apprehended violence they are bound to acquit. Whether correctly, or if the jury disregard their duty and convict, the court will set the verdict aside and discharge the prisoner. Such is whether the principle be applied to the case of the witness whose life has been attacked, and who feared a repetition of it, or to cases of persons similarly situated, the supreme law of the land protects him and them; and if there were an hundred statutes to the contrary, they would not touch the case or to which they are printed, because they would call in question that which the Bill of Rights declares is beyond question, and against which there can be no law.

I have thought it proper to say this much upon the general principles, for the purpose of correcting misapprehension upon this subject, as it may affect this case, where misapprehensions should not exist, and where the fact in the cause, which has been the subject of comment by counsel, that a witness called upon the stand had arms upon his person, which I instruct you of itself makes neither for nor against him if he was armed for defense against attack upon his way here, or whilst in attendance at the sessions of this court or whilst returning to his home. The testimony of Truitt is to be considered and judged by the jury by the ordinary tests of truthfulness and credibility. To the extent to which you believe what he has said to be correct and true, you will act upon it, and in so far as his testimony is unreliable in your judgment, you will reject it.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS, 1872.

Following is a correct list of the members of the Select and Common Council of Pittsburgh, holding over and elect for 1872:

SELECT COUNCIL.

FIRST WARD.
Andrew Miller, R.
*W. H. Hunter, R.

SECOND WARD.
Wm. Phillips, R.
*Ed. House, R.

THIRD WARD.
John Shipton, R.
*E. A. Montooth, R.

FOURTH WARD.
Jno. R. McCune, R.
*Dr. N. McDonald, R.

FIFTH WARD.
Bernard Rafferty, D.
*J. Gates, R.

SIXTH WARD.
Thomas Neely, R.
*S. Morrow, R.

SEVENTH WARD.
Charles Jeremy, R.
*Wm. Johnston, R.

EIGHTH WARD.
Jos. Marshall, R.
*Geo. H. Conners, R.

NINTH WARD.
Peter Zorn, D.
Jos. Lange, D.

TENTH WARD.
J. H. Ahl, D.
*Alex. Murray, R.

ELEVENTH WARD.
J. M. Hoeh, R.
*W. P. McCarthy, R.

TWELFTH WARD.
W. J. Asdale, D.
*Robt. Liddell, D.

THIRTEENTH WARD.
Richard G. Herron, R
*E. J. Stocke, R.

FOURTEENTH WARD.
Henry Floyd, R.
*R. S. Waring, R.

FIFTEENTH WARD.
S. J. Wainwright, R.
A. L. Pearson, R.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
John E. ping, D.
*R. H. Smith, D.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.
John Chiselett, R.
*John W. Riddell, R.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.
Thomas Donnelly, D.
*J. H. Jones, R.

NINETEENTH WARD.
P. H. Laufman, R.
*C. H. Kemp, R.

TWENTIETH WARD.
A. H. Gross, R.
*David Clark, R.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
*James Little, R.
Wm. Thompson, R.

TWENTY-SECD WARD.
J. B. Murray, R.
*Alex. Patterson, R.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.
Hill Burgwin, D.
*J. D. Scully, D.

COMMON COUNCIL.

FIRST WARD.
Josiah Cohen, R.
Jos. M. Gazzam, R.
F. Schild, R.

SECOND WARD.
D. W. C. Carroll, R.
Jas. Park, Jr., R.
Addison Arthurs, R.
Chas. Hauch, R.

THIRD WARD.
David Sims, R.
B. Gallisath, R.
S. P. Fulton, R.

FOURTH WARD.
John H. Hare, R.
J. O'Neil, R.
J. C. Divine, D.
T. A. Pender, D.

FIFTH WARD.
Peter Price, R.
Edwin Bindley, R.
Henry Meyer, R.
John Moffitt, R.

SEVENTH WARD.
David L. Fleming, R.
John Lowery, R.
Peter Spreyer, R.

EIGHTH WARD.
Joseph Moore, R.
John McGimpsey, R.
William Kerr, R.

NINTH WARD.
F. Raible, D.
M. Rush, D.
A. Leiber, D.

TENTH WARD.
Simon Cameron, D.
Joseph Finnigan, D.

ELEVENTH WARD.
A. G. McCandless, R.
H. W. Oliver, Jr., R.
John B. Semple, Jr., R.

TWELFTH WARD.
Jacob Kurtz, D.
James Neeson, D.
Wm. Shaw-wan, D.

ROBERT WARD.
Robert Young, D.
Henry Koverman, D.

THIRTEENTH WARD.
C. P. Duff, R.
R. Dickson, R.

FOURTEENTH WARD.
Evan Jones, R.
John Fleming, R.
John Gross, R.

FIFTEENTH WARD.
L. F. Aronsberg, R.
Stephen Dunlevy, R.
Wm. M. Klin, R.
Wm. Ramsey, R.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
Robert Watson, R.
H. S. Morgan, R.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.
John Moore, D.
L. E. Johns, R.
J. W. Campbell, D.
C. Miller, R.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.
Benj. Darlington, R.
Henry Williams, R.

NINETEENTH WARD.
R. H. Negley, R.
John R. Allen, R.

TWENTIETH WARD.
W. B. Negley, R.
Henry Bairo, R.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
A. J. Wooldnyer, R.
Henry Mosely, R.

TWENTY-SECD WARD.
A. M. Barr, R.
B. Sonnhalter, R.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.
E. Barker, D.
Frank Kohne, R.

Letter List.

The following is a list of letters held for postage in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, Dec. 6th, 1871. Due.

Baleman, Jas., city	2c.
Barr, Miss Mattie, Beaver Falls, Pa	3c.
Blare, R. & W. D., Warren, Pa	3c.
Bradway, J. C., Woodbury, N. J	3c.
Browns, Mrs. Mary A., Coal Valley, Pa	3c.
Cooper, F. L.	3c.
Crittenhon, Rev. B. C., New Brighton, Pa	3c.
Dunlap, Mrs. Ormsby, Pa	3c.
Ewin J., North Jackson	3c.
Euler, Andrew Carlisle Barracks, Pa	3c.
Fuller, A. S., Washington, D. C	3c.
Gernhart, Geo., Washington, D. C	3c.
Girts, J. T., New Bethlehem, Pa	12c.
Hack, H. S., Pittsburgh, Pa	3c.
Hughes, E. J., Franklin, Pa	3c.
Hutchinson, J. A., Champaign City	3c.
Ingham, Miss. Eliz., Danville, Ky	3c.
Jackson, Tation, Phila., Pa	3c.
Johnson, Thos., Ligowney, Iowa	3c.
Mrs. Delia, New Castle, Pa	3c.
Lindsey & Gibbs, Boston, Mass	3c.
Lorange, A. M., Morgantown, Va	3c.
Metzger, Mrs. H. F., Oakland P. Roads, Pa	3c.
McDowell, Jas., M. Chicago, Ill	3c.
McLadden, J. B., New York, N. Y	1c.
Perry, W. A., Delaware	3c.
Pfifer, & Co. F., New York, N. Y	3c.
Pfaff, Jas., Freesburg, Md	3c.
Reed, Jas., Connellsville, Pa	3c.
Riddle, W. H. H. Butler, Pa	3c.
Rogers, Miss Annie. Hall Rose, Pa	3c.
Schaeffer, Phil., Dayton, O	3c.
Scott, Chas. E., Milwaukee, Wis	3c.
Smith, Mr., Woodsville, Pa	3c.
Stewart, S. H., McKeesport, Pa	3c.
Sullivan, Wm., Johnstown, Pa	3c.
Tingle, Wm., Lebanon, O	3c.
Torden, Detrich, Duity P. O., Pa	3c.
North Western Manuf., Chicago, Ill	3c.

Free Lectures.

It will be seen that a course of free scientific lectures will be delivered in the lecture room of St. Andrews Church, under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Church Guild, beginning this evening, and to be continued every Thursday evening until the 1st of March. These lectures will be delivered by well-known citizens, and embrace the following subjects and in the following order, viz:

Dec. 7—*Elements of Success,*" J. C. Burgher, M. D.
Dec. 14—"*Law,*" John H. Bailey, Esq.
Dec. 21—"*Iron Founding,*" N. K. Wade, Esq.
Jan. 4—"*Ores and Smelting of Iron,*" Wm. Metcalf, Esq.
Jan. 11—"*Finance,*" Frank Sellers.
Jan. 18—"*Steel,*" Prof. Otto Wuth.
Jan. 25—"*Great Inventions,*" William Baker.
Feb. 1—"*Law,*" M. A. Woodward, Esq.
Feb. 8—"*Force,*" Prof. S. P. Langley.
Feb. 15—"*Steam Engine,*" Reuben Miller, Esq.
Feb. 25—"*Steel,*" A prominent manufacturer.
March 1—"*Government,*" T. M. Marshall, Esq.

This is a rich catalogue of subjects, and the names of the lecturers afford assurance that they will be treated with marked ability—they will be at once interesting and instructive.

The Guild will have earned the thanks of the entire community for its enterprise in this matter. The effect cannot fail to be every way beneficent. Our young men of all classes, mechanics, artizans, students, our old men, and our young and old ladies should crowd the lecture hall where these lectures are delivered.

B. A. Sampson, Esq.

This gentleman, who has for the last fifteen years held the office of Alderman in what has become the Sixth ward, Allegheny City, is a candidate for re-election on Tuesday next. We take it for granted that he will be continued in the office by nearly a unanimous vote. The people of the Sixth ward are wise to drop a gentleman of such large experience, and socially and intellectually so unexceptionable. It is rare that men so worthy in all respects can be found willing to serve the community in such an office. Such aldermen as B. A. Sampson are a blessing in the community, while another sort of men, too often found holding the magistracy, are a curse, by encouraging litigation and wrangling among neighbors for the sake of official fees. Mr. Sampson is a lover of peace, and administers his office in the interests of peace and order. Let him be re-elected by all means.

The collector of fine books will find a good assortment at Maclean's, 95½ Fourth avenue. Special books in any department of literature can be obtained at short notice and at low figures.

THE PARK PROJECT.

The Terms of the Proposed Purchase—The Matter to be Called Up in Council on Monday.

The Park projects is to be called up in Council on Monday, when the Committee will present their report. Councilmen and all interested will be better posted by considering the following contract, upon which the purchase is to be made—if made at all:

An agreement made this 29th day of November, A. D. 1871, by and between E. W. H. Schenley, and Mary his wife, of the first part, and the City of Pittsburgh party of the second part, by Hill Burgwin as Chairman of the Park Committee as follows:

The said E. W. H. Schenley, and wife, for the consideration of five hundred dollars per acre, to be paid as hereinafter provided, agree to sell and convey unto said city the following described tract of land situate in the Twenty-second ward of the City of Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and eighty-two acres, and being that portion of the Mount Airy tract lying south and west of the division line recently run and marked on the ground by W. H. Kennedy. The said purchase money is to be paid by bonds of the said city issued under the ordinance of the 16th of May, 1871, bearing seven (7) per cent. interest and maturing in twenty-five years from date hereof, to be secured by mortgage of the premises. The deed of conveyance is to contain a condition that the said city shall devote at least two hundred and fifty-five acres of said land to the purpose of a Public Park exclusively.

Also a condition that said E. W. H. Schenley and wife and their heirs, being the owners in fee of the remaining part of said Mount Airy Tract and their tenants of said land shall have the right to construct and keep roads or vehicles in ordinary use on springs the roadway which it is proposed to construct up the ravine, near the dividing line between that part of said Mount Airy Tract hereby sold, and that part retained by said E. W. H. Schenley and wife. Also an condition that the other land, now owned by the said parties of the first part, in said Twenty-second ward shall be exempt from all taxes to be levied by said city to pay for or improve said park so long as the same shall be owned by the said E. W. H. Schenley and wife or their heirs. The said deed shall also contain a reservation to said E. W. H. Schenley and wife and their heirs of all coal and mineral lying below the level of low water mark of the Monongahela river, with sufficient access on some corner of said land conveyed, proper and convenient for shaft and machinery for mining the same.

In testimony whereof witness the hands of said parties the day and year first aforesaid.

E. W. H. SCHENLEY,
M. E. SCHENLEY.

By Hatch, attorney in fact, and subject, however, to their approval in writing.

THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

By Hill Burgwin, Chairman of Park Committee, subject to approval of Councils and to the vote of the people.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND STOWE.

J. L. Forsaith vs. Bates & Goldsborough. This was an action to recover for services rendered by plaintiff—he being city gauger at the time—to the defendants, for whom he gauged a quantity of oil. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $27.41.

M. A. Barnes vs. A. Colwell. Action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $86.86, subject to opinion of the Court on questions of law reserved.

James Graham et ux. vs. John B. Strain. Action for rent, to which defendant presents as an offset his damages for eviction.

Trial List for Thursday.

104. Wilson vs. Wallace.
98. Cunningham et al. vs. Pollock et al.
129. Knox vs. Burns.
130. Metz vs. Frank.
131. Rogers vs. Mannens.
143. Palmer vs. Hostetter.
150. Hoffman vs. Gunnermaa.
151. Ellis vs. Smith.
161. Mellenger et al. vs. Ferguson.
158. Davis vs. Small.
159. Rogers vs. Miller.
160. Same.
163. Johnston et al. vs. Gregg.
184. Ralph vs. Rashers.
165. Wallace vs. Tawnee et al.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The case of Evan E. Evans vs. the Youghiogheny Shaft Company still on trial.

Trial List for Thursday.

17. Wm. G. Cowan vs. owners steamboat Belle.
65. J. McKinney vs. John Karnes et al.
502. J. B. Smith vs. J. W. Beckert.
87. R. H. Smith vs. L. H. Rosenbach.
91. Mrs. Hotchkiss vs. George Wonderly.
92. Goldsmith Bros. vs. Jones & Duff.
94. Waring & King vs. Jas. Miller & Co.
101. Elizabeth Doroner et al. vs. Wm. H. Brown.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

Court was in session a short time, but no cases were taken up for trial.

Trial List for Thursday.

Com. vs. P. Cahill.
Com. vs. James Phillips.
Com. vs. Samuel Grady.
Com. vs. Wm. Eberhart.
Com. vs. Philip Seer.
Com. vs. Samuel Craig.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE M'KENNAN.

The argument list was taken up, but as the counsel were not in attendance, Court adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.

First Ward, Allegheny.

MESSRS. EDITORS: A statement appeared in the GAZETTE and *Leader* of Tuesday, 5th inst., which impliedly charges upon the Election Board the commission of frauds in conducting the primary election of ward nominees. In so far as it contained any allegation of fraud, it is malliciously and wantonly untrue.

The board, consisting of David A. Steward, Judge; John Wilson and Wm. Hamilton, Inspectors, and H. S. McGeary, Thomas McKenna and James Bradley, Clerks, were severally sworn before entering upon the duties of their offices, and after the polls were closed the vote of each candidate was correctly counted and tallied, with the result announced.

The defeated candidates were present when the result was announced, and no exception was taken. If unsatisfactory why were not objections made at the time? Why wait separately after the statement of the results, and before the votes *could* be tampered with. Then and not before could the election contest be entered, and it could have been made